THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Walter Duranty's Analysis of the Chinese Situation

Have The Interventionists Been Squelched?

How Russia is Aiding China

By Arthur Ransome

Chinese Women Take their Place in the Struggle

By J. B. P.

Feng Yu-Hsiang Takes the Field!

許密勒論評 密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1927

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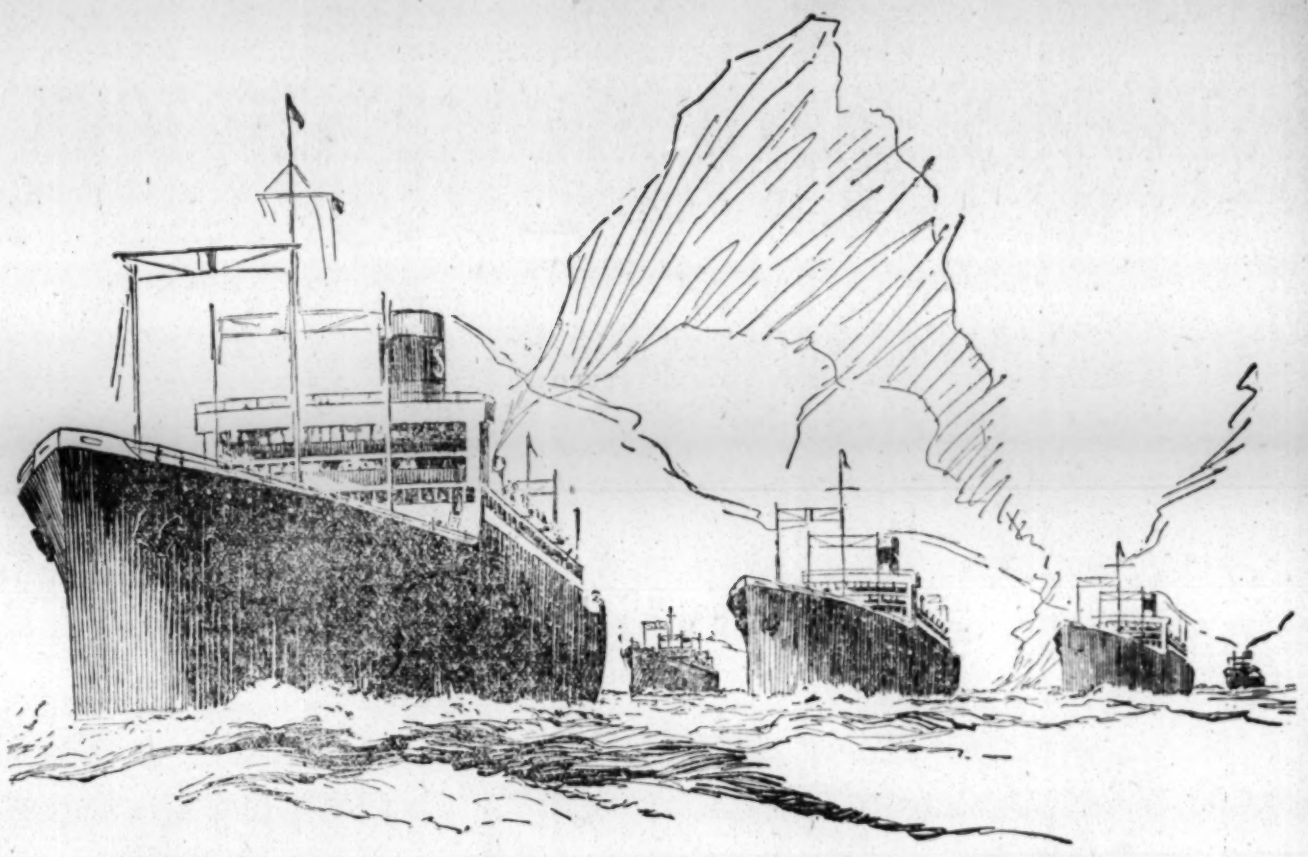

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Formerly Millard's Review

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HAVE THE INTERVENTIONISTS BEEN SQUELCHED?

A CAREFUL reading of the American newspapers which arrived in the last mail indicate that the United States is solidly against armed intervention in China, and is wholeheartedly supporting President Coolidge in his policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China. As a matter of fact it seems that the only group of Americans anywhere who ever favored intervention was the late committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, composed of nine members, which passed (at secret session and without the knowledge of the membership of the Chamber) a resolution to that effect and had it telegraphed to the American press. The American Chamber here has now been soundly rebuked for its action and there is hope that the new committee elected at the recent annual meeting will take steps to relieve itself of the stigma of British domination and will shortly Americanize itself and bring itself into harmony with American traditional thought on this subject both at home and in China. Probably the best summary of the situation from the standpoint of American home opinion in respect to the action of the little group of American business men in Shanghai, who have been influenced against their best interests and their country's best interests, was contained in a letter contributed to the *North-China Daily News*, official British newspaper in Shanghai, last week by an American signing himself 'E. Pluribus Unum.' The letter follows:

American Outlook on China

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I have just returned from America and am not surprised that the "hands off China" spirit in Washington has been definitely declared. In the Far Eastern Division of the State Department the senior men displayed a decided spirit of sympathy for the Kuomintang cause, with utter disregard of its communistic tendencies.

Senators, Congressmen and leading financial men had been imbued with Nationalist propaganda. They would not listen or accept with an open mind any truths about the Chinese situation. Chinese lecturers were invited at schools, colleges and universities to tell the young folks of China's aspirations and these 'propagandists' did their work effectively. Newspapers pandering to the public taste in relation to China would not tell the truth to the public; writers of China's real condition and trend could not even get their facts published.

It is such conditions that influence American politics and policies. Votes rule the State Department policy in Washington, for they must voice in their declarations to the public what that public believes should be done.

After listening to current propaganda, can one blame the average American at home for failing to understand that, in permitting American trade in China to be wrecked, treaties and officials of our government flouted, and the flag defiled as has been the honor of our women at Nanking, U. S. prestige has been destroyed? With prestige gone, trade soon follows to equal depths.

I am, etc.

Shanghai, May 12, 1927, E. Pluribus Unum.

THE REASON that the American Chamber failed in its long and expensive campaign for intervention, was due to the fact that it was based on nothing more substantial than PURE SELFISHNESS. In last week's issue of *The Review* reference was made to a statement by an American business man in Shanghai to the effect that the American Admiral should send a gunboat to Hankow and "shoot hell out of the Communists" because he (the business man) had lost a $5,000 order on account of the political disturbances prevailing in that area. To put it briefly, this man of mediocre intelligence would involve the American people in a vast complicated scheme of armed intervention, possibly resulting in another World War and costing thousands of American lives and millions of treasure, merely because he had lost an order for a bill of groceries. If this isn't selfishness of a particularly vicious order, then

AN OUTSIDER AT THE BIRTH OF A NATION

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

we misjudge the situation entirely. Truly it is gratifying to note that the American people were quick to sense the motives and influences behind the appeal for armed intervention and to take steps to stop the thing immediately. That President Coolidge has sensed the real situation and has been able to cut through the fog raised by the interventionists, both in China and in Europe, is particularly gratifying, not only to Americans both at home and in the Far East, but to the Chinese as well. By taking definite steps to stop and rebuke the interventionists, President Coolidge has placed himself in the class of real American statesmen who have been able to sense the real situation in this part of the world and of more importance to sense America's real opportunity in the new day which is dawning in the Orient.

TO REFER back to the question of American opinion on the subject of intervention, a careful perusal of the American newspapers and magazines arriving in the last mail has failed to show a single editorial supporting intervention. In recent issues of the *Literary Digest* there has been reproduced editorial comment from all parts of the United States and there has not been a single newspaper represented as favoring the resolution passed by the local American Chamber of Commerce. Among the papers quoted were the following:

Chicago *Tribune*	Louisville *Courier-Journal*
New York *World*	Springfield, Mass., *Republican*
Hearst *Newspapers*	Columbua, Ohio, *State Journal*
Brooklyn *Eagle*	St. Louis *Star*
Raleigh *News & Observer*	St. Louis *Post Dispatch*
Philadelphia *Record*	Duluth *News-Tribuue*
New York *Herald-Tribune*	Boston *Globe*
Newark *News*	Topeka *Capital*
Chicago *Evening Post*	Providence *News*
New York *Nation*	*New Republic*, New York
Tacoma *Ledger*	Los Angeles *Examiner*
Scripps-Howard *Newspapers*	New York *Times*
Detroit *News*	

MUCH OF the editorial comment on the subject of American intervention, should provide wholesome reading for the members of the Committee of the local American Chamber, because it gives an insight into the influences which have been trying to get America involved in the diplomatic mess which certain European Powers, Great Britain particularly, have involved themselves in out here. For example, Mr. William P. Simms, Washington correspondent for the *Scripps-Howard Newspapers* (owners of the *United Press*) analyzed the situation to the following effect:

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED
I'D LIKE TO ADD THIS AMENDMENT, MR. SECRETARY
PROTECT AMERICAN LIVES AND PROPERTY IN CHINA
—BUT DONT ALLOW THIS NATION TO BE TRICKED, JOCKEYED, MANEUVERED OR STAMPEDED INTO A WAR IN DEFENSE OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL OR TRADE INTERESTS IN CHINA
SECRETARY KELLOGG
CHICAGO TRIBUNE

"Today Britain is leaving no stone unturned to induce America to join her to prevent the success of the Nationalist cause. Every trick of the diplomatic trade is being used for that purpose—playing upon our vanity and sentimentality; appealing to our well-known belief inAnglo-American solidarity, racial unity, blood ties, community of interests, and all the rest. Our position in China is quite different,

"The United States has no special interests in China to protect. Britain has. The United States has no foreign possessions there. Britain has Hongkong and Kowloon. The United States has no concessions. Britain has concessions at Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tientsin, Chinkiang, and Newchwang. The United States has no leased territories. Britain has—at Weihaiwei and Kowloon, extended. The United States has no railways there. Britain owns the Canton-Kowloon Line and has interests in other lines. Americans have between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 invested in China. Britain has at least $1,000,000,000. Our trade with China amounts to about $225,000,000 a year. Britain's tops the half-billion mark."

And in addition to the foregoing, there have been some words of warning to American residents of China which should cause them to pause before attempting to run counter to public opinion in the United States and particularly, counter to Government policy. The *Springfield Republican* has gone so far as to suggest that the United States Government should provide special steamers, Army transports if necessary, to take the American refugees away from the "crowded foreign concessions" at Shanghai and Tientsin. The *Nation*, New York, suggests that there is even a limit to the matter to protecting American lives in China, as the following shows:

"Men who sit still in the face of a civil war and revolution of which they have had full warning take risks, the burden of which they must bear themselves. Surely the American Government does not intend to enunciate the doctrine that its gunboats and marines will protect all Americans in China, no matter where they are, what they do, or at what cost. If they are caught in the fire and flame of civil war, it can not be our duty to 'protect' them at the cost of Chinese lives."

AS A SORT of climax to this discussion we reprint herewith an editorial on American policy toward China which appeared in the April 13 issue of the *New Republic*, New York, which is of particular interest in that it calls attention to the question suggested in the heading of this article, "Have the Interventionists Been Squelched?"

The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has appealed to President Coolidge to join Great Britain in adopting an active military policy in China in opposition to the Nationalist revolution. The President will not, we believe, respond favorably to this appeal, but if he should, he would commit one of the gravest mistakes which a statesman in his peculiarly responsible position could possibly make. He would have abandoned the historic policy of the American nation with respect to China, in favor of the historic policy of the British nation, and he would have grievously and perhaps fatally falsified the future relation between the American Republic and the independent Chinese nation which will finally emerge from the confusion and disorder of the revolution. If the British wish to pursue a military policy in China (which is by no means certain), let them do it alone. Their present predicament is most difficult and anxious, but it is the result of their own policy in the past, not of the American policy. Let them pull their own chestnuts out of the fire.

"It is important for American opinion to understand just what the British predicament is, and why the British government, if it is to counter-attack the Chinese Nationalist movement, is so much in need of American assistance. The offensiveness of the Chinese Nationalists has assumed the form of refusing to tolerate the continuation of those invasions of Chinese territory and sovereignty which, chiefly under British leadership, have been the means of introducing "western civilization" into China. But the Chinese, like the Japanese in the last century, have bettered the instruction of their masters. The eruption of Chinese nationalism is, of course, the most convincing possible tribute which the Chinese can pay to the civilization of the West. They are proving their hospitality to western ideas and methods by trying to set up a revolutionary national government. It is doubtful, however, whether a national Chinese government is able as yet to fulfill the responsibility for the protection of alien life and property which the effort to abolish extra-territoriality assumes. The British government, consequently, does not know how to answer the offensive Nationalist demands. In the old days it would have garrisoned the treaty ports, occupied Canton in force, blockaded the line of the Yangtse River, dispersed the Nationalist armies and tried to set up a pro-British dictatorship. Today it lacks the resources and the will to pursue a power policy alone. Yet it does not dare to try the only realistic alternative. It does not dare to recognize the Kuomintang as the future government of China, to surrender its privileges as Russia and Germany have done, and to help the Nationalist party to increase and consolidate its authority.

"During the last two months, the British government has tried to escape from this predicament by playing the game both ways. It has announced its willingness to revise the treaties. At the same time it has strengthened its armies in China, but only, ostensibly, for the purpose of protecting its legal rights and preserving order. It has prepared both to fight and to negotiate in the hope that the willingness to negotiate might make fighting unnecessary. It looks now as if the preparations for fighting would, for the time being, make negotiations impossible. It looks meticulously fair to carry a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other, but the partnership is sometimes destroyed by incompatibility. Fighting is usually a two-handed business, the consequence being that the olive branch is discreetly concealed until one of the sword-bearers is vanquished, or until both are exhausted.

"In the present instance, the two-faced British policy attempted, in effect, to shift the burden of the predicament on to the shoulders of the Canton government. The Imperial government eased its own anxieties by imposing an almost impossible task on the Chinese Nationalists. It required them to carry on a revolution, which is necessarily based upon anti-foreign agitation, in a polite, well behaved and orderly fashion. At the same time, it acts as if they would fail, and if they fail, it threatens them with severe castigation. Probably the British government really wishes to treat the Chinese revolution fairly, but it does not know how. It is torn between the good intentions of some of its own members and the interests, the fears and the demands of its own nationals in China. The latter have never believed in a policy of compromise. They have dogmatically identified the revolution with disorder, and they have been waiting for an opportunity to exploit it. The foreign, and particularly the British and American, community in Shanghai is appalled at the ominous specter of this bristling, onrushing proletarian army which is knocking at the gates of their bad old city. They consider themselves entitled to complete military protection, not only for their persons and property, but for their privileges. They are out to prove that permanent garrions, sufficiently strong to defy Nationalist China, are the only way of maintaining western influence and prestige in the Orient. They have persuaded the British government to station such a garrison at Shanghai, and they propose that it shall be reenforced and in the end turned loose on the Chinese Nationalist army.

"Their best chance of overcoming the scruples in London against a policy of force is to make it appear that the Nationalist armies, in the intoxication of success, are passing, by inevitable stages, from inflamed anti-foreign propaganda to deliberate criminal violence against foreigners. Perhaps they really fear something in the nature of a general massacre. In any event, they wish the British and the American governments to treat the Canton government as if it either could not or did not wish to prevent such a massacre. The news which the English-speaking correspondents cable from Shanghai is almost all colored by these fears and projects. When the Nationalist troops looted and killed in Nanking, the correspondents did their best to exaggerate the amount and importance of the bloodshed, and to interpret it as the evidence of murderous malevolence on the part of the revolutionary leaders. So far did they carry this desire to place the worst interpreation on the facts that both the French and the Japanese governments finally felt compelled to distribute through thir own news agencies warnings against the anti-Nationalist propaganda which these correspondents had cabled from Shanghai under the cover of authentic news reports. It was the tendency and, in a sense, the object, of this propaganda to foment the

kind of violence against which it was nominally protesting. If it can demonstrate to British and American opinion that Chinese nationalism is a revival of Boxerism, stiffened by Bolshevism, the way would be cleared for waging war against it. On the other hand, the one perfect way of temporarily Bolshevizing Chinese nationalism is to force the Kuomintang to assert the national independence of China by means of war.

"Both the British government and a majority of the Cantonese leaders are, no doubt, anxious to avoid an armed collision, but it is doubtful whether they will succeed. Each of them is playing a policy of power and prestige which makes it difficult for either to yield. The Cantonese were forced by their situation to play such a policy. They never had the slightest chance of loosening the foreign stranglehold upon China until they were in a position to assert their national unity and independence. They had to organize a government and demonstrate its power by overcoming its enemies. But among its enemies are those foreigners who insist on preserving their legal privileges. In this sense, if the prestige of the Nationalists goes up, just in that proportion the prestige of the British and other foreigners must go down. The British in China fully realize that, as soon as the Chinese revolutionary nationalism consolidates its power, their concessions will vanish, practically without negotiation. That is why they are so determined to bring about a collision. It is the only way in which they can stop the National government from overrunning China and dictating its own terms.

"The weakness of this attempt to provoke war is that the British government cannot afford to carry on the fight alone. The expense would be huge, and a military policy, undertaken chiefly by the British army and navy, would arouse bitter opposition from the Liberal and Labor parties. It cannot embark on an aggressive military policy without American or Japanese assistance. It was in order to prepare the way for such assistance that the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, whose interests are similar to those of the British business men, dispatched their appeal. American cooperation would remove the most serious obstacles to the restoration by force of British prestige in China, By obtaining it, the British would divide the expense and yet monopolize the benefit. For it would be the prestige of their position and of their historic policy of territorial concessions and spheres of influence which would be vindicated by the temporary setback of the Chinese Nationalist revolution, rather than the American policy of China for the Chinese. Mr. Coolidge will not, for the present, submit to the pressure of American business interests in Shanghai; and his refusal will, we presume, put an end, for the present, to the project of an active military policy. The British government will confine itself, for the present, to verbal protests against disorder, to perfectly proper demands for indemnification for any loss of life or destruction of property, and, finally, to the reenforcement of its existing military and naval forces in China.

"Mr. Coolidge's refusal to cooperate in an aggressive military policy in China does not, however, imply that six months from now he will be equally non-cooperative. If the British really make up their minds that they must have American assistance in fighting Bolshevism and preserving "civilization" in China and in contributing to the future welfare of that country by waging war upon it, they are likely eventually to have their way. The existing position of the American government in China is weak and negative. Unless it is strengthened, it may in the end probably have to yield to a clearer vision and a stronger purpose. The Chinese revolution can hardly fail to be protracted, disorderly and the immediate cause of much bloodshed and suffering. As it becomes more disorderly, it is likely to draw closer to Soviet Russia. The American government might have been the foreign power from which the Chinese Nationalists would have sought aid and comfort in their hour of trial. During and since the Washington conference, it had every opportunity of encouraging and assisting the Canton government, but it preferred to measure its own pace by that of Great Britain. The Bolshevists rushed in where Mr. Hughes feared to tread. Russia will assist the Chinese Nationalists, no matter how disorderly they be. From their point of view, the more disorder the better. On the other hand, British and American protests and threats will wax louder and more fearful as the disorder increases. A government like that of the United States, which treats Russia as an outlaw in Europe and which is morbidly suspicious of possible Bolshevist influence in America, can easily be agitated into enmity to a Chinese nationalism which is proved to lean heavily on Russian ideas, methods and practical support. Anything may happen as a result of a revolutionary upheaval in a country like China, and a well informed public opinion should take nothing for granted, and should prepare for even the most improbable contingencies."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY SHOULD PRACTICE ECONOMY

ONE of the probable reactions among the residents of the International Settlement of Shanghai, both foreign and Chinese, when the increased "rates"—taxes on the rental of houses (a scheme of taxation unknown in the United States) —go into effect two months from now, will be the inauguration of a movement to investigate where the huge sums of money that are raised go to. The answer, so far as figures go, will be found in the annual reports. But what the public will want to know more about are the reasons for the expenditures. When the future historian of Shanghai gathers his data he will probably record the observation that so far as outright "graft" is concerned the city of Shanghai has an excellent record, but he cannot escape the conviction that extravagance was very marked. Considerable of the current expenditure is accounted for by the cost of the defense works, particularly the barbed wire entanglements, but the reason for the huge cost of running the Settlement lies deeper than such a mere incidental. That the heads of departments of such an important city as Shanghai should be well paid goes without saying, but there are hundreds of heads of important business concerns in Shanghai who in these days, and years, of business depression, look with envy on the very liberal stipendsdrawn by the higher Municipal authorities, with their allowances for houses, coal, medical services and what not.

THERE IS probably no other place in the world anywhere near the size of Shanghai where there is so little unified action in the work of the various departments. This fact is well illustrated by a subject mentioned by a correspondent in *The Review* several weeks ago, namely the frequency with which the streets, good paving and all, are torn up, only to be replaced with more paving and to be torn up again a few months later. The Public Works Department, the Electricity Department, the Waterworks and the Gas Works all seem to go blithely along with their various street leveling, trench digging, and pipe installation operations, quite independent of each other, quite oblivious of the inconvenience to the public or the huge expense incurred by unnecessary labor and materials. One would be loath to suggest that, in addition to the numerous useless posts that have recently been created in the Municipal service, mostly it seems to find a means of livelihood for friends of those connected with the administration, a still further office should be created, but Shanghai is badly in need of some one whose function it will be to coordinate the work of the various departments, thereby obviating many useless items of expense which are incurred under existing conditions. In times like these it ought to be the object of all those who have anything to do with directing the affairs of the Settlement to aim at reducing expenditure. Not only will the imposition of extra taxation at this time cause a furore, particularly among the Chinese population, but it will increase the agitation on the part of the Chinese to demand rendition. The time has passed in Shanghai when business men can make an "easy" living in Shanghai, and the time has also come in Municipal administration when the mere fact that a

man is a foreigner can be deemed sufficient reason for his holding a position, when competent Chinese could be engaged to do the same work at probably one-fourth of the salary. But instead of adopting a policy of gradually giving Chinese a chance the very opposite course is pursued, the idea apparently being, while the "going" is good, to create more posts and to fill them with friends. To make hay while the sun shines is all very well in its way, but to continue to make hay in this way is likely to cause the sun to set even earlier than it otherwise would.

SHANGHAI CHINESE OPPOSE INCREASED TAXATION

AN INDICATON of the unrest that pervades the Chinese populace at present is to be seen in the tenants' "strike", of which one sees little in the newspapers, but which nevertheless is an actuality of considerable proportions. The attitude of the tenants has been such as to cause some forty of the leading Chinese landowners in the Settlement to gather in conference about two weeks ago to consider what course to adopt in view of the situation. When on top of this the tenants will be asked by the Municipality to pay increased taxation they are likely to cause a considerable uproar. Conditions now are quite different than they were several years ago when the Honan road shopkeepers refused to pay their taxes on some pretext or other. The Municipal Council merely proceeded against several of them in the Mixed Court, and when judgment was given against them and an order was given that sufficient of their effects were to be sold at public auction to pay the taxes the second-hand dealers from Peking road and other parts of the Settlement gleefully assembled and bought the stocks at bargain prices. But that was before the May 30 incident of 1925. Under similar circumstances today it is doubtful whether any Chinese would make a bid if the contents of any shop or home were put up for auction on a Provisional Court order.

THE REFERENCE in last week's *Municipal Gazette*, which is the official organ of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to the request which had been made by residents of Elgin road, and other roads where the residents had been impeded by the barbed wire entanglements, for a reduction in the taxes, coupled with the proclamation by the Council asking property owners to refrain from increasing rentals, gives but an faint inkling of the growing sentiment in the Chinese community that they should not be asked to pay taxes, and particularly increased taxes, without having any say in the matter. At a recent meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers Association held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed asking Quo Tai-chi, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, to protest to the Consular Body about the increased taxes which were voted at the recent meeting of the Foreign Ratepayers. In the resolution reference was made to the fact that the Chinese pay about eighty percent of Shanghai's taxation. The Chinese consider it unfair that, in such circumstances, additional taxation should be voted without their being consulted. It is bruited that the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce will shortly take similar action. It should not escape public notice that the recent "revolution" in the Chinese Chamber means that the control has been taken from the hands of compradores, mostly in the employ of British firms, and has passed into the hands of a new committee favorable to the political regime now functioning in this territory.

AMERICA POORER, FRANCE RICHER BECAUSE OF WAR

A CORRESPONDENT draws attention to some interesting facts in connection with the European idea that America has become rich as the result of the war. Figures, on the contrary, show that had the war not occurred America would probably be richer than she is today and France would be poorer. The wealth of the United States was growing so rapidly during the period immediately preceding the world war that, had not the war occurred the wealth of the country would have been at least a hundred billion dollars greater than it is. This wealth is mostly the result of more scientific production. The wealth of France increased from 1908 to 1912 at the rate of less than a billion dollars a year. From 1912 to 1922 the wealth of France increased at the rate of more than three billion dollars a year. Even taking the depreciation of dollar value into account, the wealth of France grew nearly twice as fast during the decade including the war as it did during the years preceding the World war. The United States government spent a billion dollars in France during the World War. It paid rent for the cantonments and trenches and quarters its soldiers occupied. It paid for trees knocked down by the American artillery rushing to the front to get between the German army and Paris. The soldiers themselves doubtless spent a billion more. America came out of the war with a debt of more than twenty four billion dollars, upon which tne interest charge aggregated as much as the total cost of running the federal government before the World war.

Hu Han-Ming Supports Nanking

One of the most prominent figures in the Nanking government is Hu Han-ming, chairman of the central executive council of the Nationalist government. Mr. Hu is a faithful adherent of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and was one of the first prominent Chinese to proceed to Nanking when Gen. Chiang commenced his regime.

Mr. Hu Han-ming

Mr. Hu, as a member of the Central Administrative Committee, the Political Assembly and the committee of the Nationalist government, is taking a prominent part in political matters at Nanking, together with Wu Ching-hang, Li Sek-chan and Tsa Yu-pei.

Nanking was the place selected by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the capital of China. It was there that Dr. Sun was inaugurated as the first president of China. Mr. Hu has always been an ardent disciple of Dr. Sun, and had a distinguished career under that famous leader, having acted as secretary to Dr. Sun at the time the latter was inaugurated in 1912. After Dr. Sun's resignation Mr. Hu returned to Kwangtung, where he was elected Tutuh and Civil Governor. At about that time the Koumintang succeeded to the party previously known as the Tung Men Hui and Mr. Hu became the party's leader in Kwangtung.

During the intervening years he has had a distinguished career, always a firm upholder of Dr. Sun's Three Poople's Principles, and it is a foregone conclusion that his influence and ability will be used at Nanking for the uplifting and guidance of the Chinese people.

Chinese Women Take Their Place in the Struggle for Freedom

BY J. B. P.

A WRITER will come along some day and put down on paper the epic of the struggle of China's womanhood for freedom, for it is truly an epic, just as dramatic and thrilling and disconcerting as the political and economic revolution which is now in progress throughout the land.

Sixteen years ago when Dr. Sun Yat-sen established his provisional government at Nanking, a delegation of sixty Chinese women hobbled down the long street leading to the assembly building, hobbled along on their bound feet signifying centuries of oppression, to the assembly building and petitioned for the right to vote. This delegation received little attention at that time, but those Chinese women who gathered in the ante-room of the parliamentary building in Nanking sixteen years ago and interviewed Dr. C. T. Wang started something which has lived to this day and which has grown with ever increasing intensity to the present.

The Women's "Battalion" at Hankow

From that scene in Nanking of a decade and a half ago, we jump to present day Hankow, the so-called seat of radicalism in China and we find as pictured herewith, a Women's Battalion, composed of very capable Chinese females who are actually helping in the revolutionary movement. No longer do these Chinese women hobble about on bound feet. They have normal feet and they wear the same kind of military uniform that their brothers wear and they carry very business-looking revolvers and if we would believe all of the stories which are being circulated, they know how to use their weapons. It has been reported that these women, or at least some of them, have actually been in the front lines of battle, but this has not been substantiated. Usually they have been used as strike pickets, couriers, Red Cross relief, first aid behind the battle lines and so on. But the evidence shows that the New Day for womenkind has arrived in China and that the Chinese women are taking advantage of their opportunities to achieve a sort of a place of equality in the Chinese scheme of things.

The members of this Women's Battalion are also used in 'intelligence' or spy work and are also used in connection with the propaganda work which has been so effective in breaking down the morale of the troops in the Northern armies. Some time ago it was announced that the Political Bureau of the Hankow Government had sent a thousand women spies and propagandists into Shantung province to harass Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the Fengtien militarist and ex-bandit who controls that region. Now, Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien dictator of Shantung is pretty much of a 'he-man' as anybody who has ever come into contact with him knows. He is over six feet tall and is alleged to maintain a harem of eighteen voices, some of them foreign. Well, when Gen. Chang heard of the new propaganda offensive of the Hankow Nationalists, he immediately issued an order to his subordinate officers giving them full permission to annex any of these Cantonese women spies captured in his domain as wives and to send the most attractive ones to the Generalissimo's headquarters.

There naturally have been many humorous and ridiculous manifestations, similar to what took place in the Russian revolution,—yes, and even in the United States and Great Britain. Thus far we have heard of no escapades such as hunger strikes, the pouring of tar into post office letter boxes or stunts similar to what took place in England a few years ago when women were demanding the ballot—and got it—but none can question the fact that developments are taking place in this quarter of the world which are just as dramatic in their way as anything which was ever staged in Western lands. For example there is a story from Changsha which tells of a woman who complained to the Women's Union about ill treatment which she had suffered at the hands of her drunken husband. The husband was brought before the union and sentenced, the sentence being a parade through the town with a placard fastened to his back telling of his crimes. That night, following the ordeal, the husband committed suicide. The next day the man's family appealed to the wife to attend the funeral and perform the customary ceremonies. She finally agreed, but when she appeared at the grave-side she was killed and her body thrown into the same pit.

A Story with A Different Outcome

Then there was another story somewhat similar but with a different outcome. In this case the wife also complained to the Union and the husband was given similar punishment, that is paraded through the streets and ridiculed before the crowds. That night he took the kitchen meat-chopper and murdered his wife and the next morning walked to the Union headquarters and threw her head on the table of the council room. "I have killed my wife; now you can kill me, but first you must arrange for the care of my five children," he exclaimed. The Union debated and finally decided to release him because the care of the children was a problem which the Women's Union was not prepared to face.

These stories may be nothing more than stories, but there are persons who have been in Hunan, the so-called 'hotbed of communism' who vouch for their accuracy. Here's another: One of the common institutions in every Chinese town and village is the public bath-house, somewhat similar to the public bath houses which were formerly attached to practically every barber shop in an American country town, before modern sanitary plumbing came into general use. But in China the public bath-house is a man's bath-house, not a woman's bath-house. If the women desired the luxury of a bath they had to get it somewhere else, in the kitchen wash-tub presumably. Now, however, times have changed, at least in Hunan, for the women have taken over the public bath-houses and since the men apparently do not wish to attend at the same time, owing to the fact that the bath-houses are

Members of the Cantonese Women's Battalion, which has been organized at Hankow and described in the accompanying article. Picture by T. E. Grant of the London Daily Mirror.

more or less public affairs, they have been forced out enitrely and are compelled to go elsewhere for their periodic cleanup. An American returned student told of a case in Wuchang, Hupeh province, where the wife of a prominent Cantonese general, accompanied by several women students from a local college went to a public bath-house, chased the men out and had their baths.

The Revolution in Family Life

These of course, are only side-lights or incidents in the movement for the emancipation of women which is going on over China and which is completely revolutionizing family life among the Chinese people. In Tientsin a few years ago a women's organization was formed for the purpose of eliminating concubinage and before the officials finally got the thing headed off they made it rather uncomfortable for several rather highly placed Chinese officials who were maintaining harems in their establishments in Peking and Tientsin. Here in Shanghai it is not unusual to see Chinese women addressing political and labor meetings and there is one group of Chinese business women in Shanghai which is operating a modern bank on Nanking Road. Two years ago a Chinese general at Shanghai suppressed a women's daily newspaper which had been making him rather uncomfortable over alleged opium exposures. Thus it goes!

Down in Canton some seven years ago, a mob of Chinese women suffragettes invaded Dr. Sun Yat-sen's parliament and demanded political rights. When the parliamentarians laughed at them, the women started throwing things, and drove the parliamentarians out of the building and held the place for several hours before they were evicted by the police. Truly a new day is dawning for women in China and one needs only attend any of the modern tea rooms and dancing places in Shanghai where Chinese women appear in modern attractive attire and dance the modern dances even to the 'Charleston' to realize the truth of the statement that a new day is dawning.

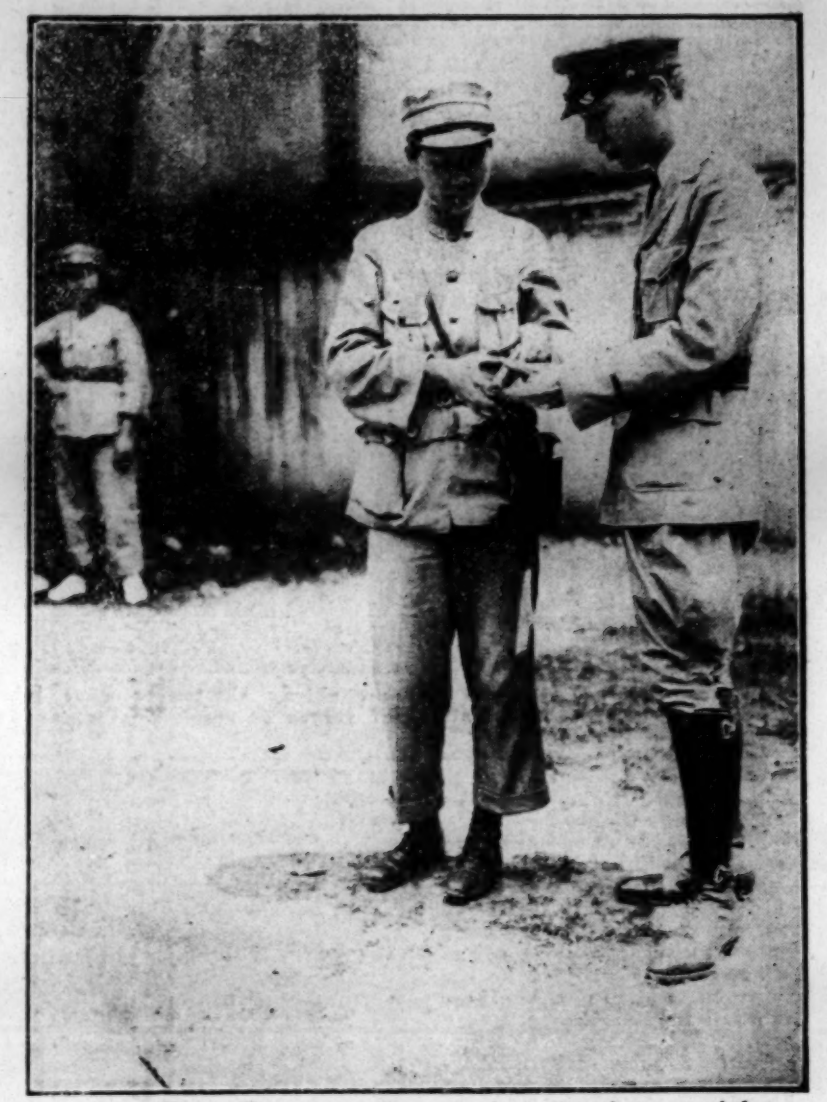
Mrs. Sun Yat-sen's Place

In Hankow, the alleged seat of radicalism, Madame Sun Yat-sen, wife of the patron saint of the present Nationalist Movement, has opened a university for the training of Chinese women for political life. Mrs. Sun is a graduate of a leading women's college of the United States, and is a member of several important committees of the Government.

Madame Sun Yat-sen

To refer back again to the political phases of the Chinese women's revolution, we reprint the following from the *People's Tribune*, organ of the Hankow Government:

Regarding protection of women's rights. the women's Movement Committee of the Hupeh Provincial Kuomintang



This officer, a mere man, is instructing one of the Cantonese 'Amazons' in the Women's Battalion, regarding the mechanism of an army revolver. Picture by T. E. Grant of the London Daily Mirror.

Union has adopted the following regulations:—

Art.—1. With reference to divorce, the decision of the court should be based upon the following points:

1.—If a wife seeks divorce and the husband is unwilling to break the marriage contract, she may, if she has proper grounds, secure a decree, and remarry in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Second National Delegates' Conference. She may ask the local court to base its decision on this principle.

2.—If a husband seeks to divorce a wife who cannot support herself, the man must continue to support his divorced wife until such time as she may remarry or no longer need his assistance.

3.—The wives and concubines of the wealthy who are often mistreated, may appeal for divorce and secure alimony if the decree is granted.

Art. 2. A young daughter-in-law who is cared for by her husband's parents may ask the local women's union to make an investigation in case of ill-treatment. The local court may give her legal aid by fining her husband's parents or by censuring them.

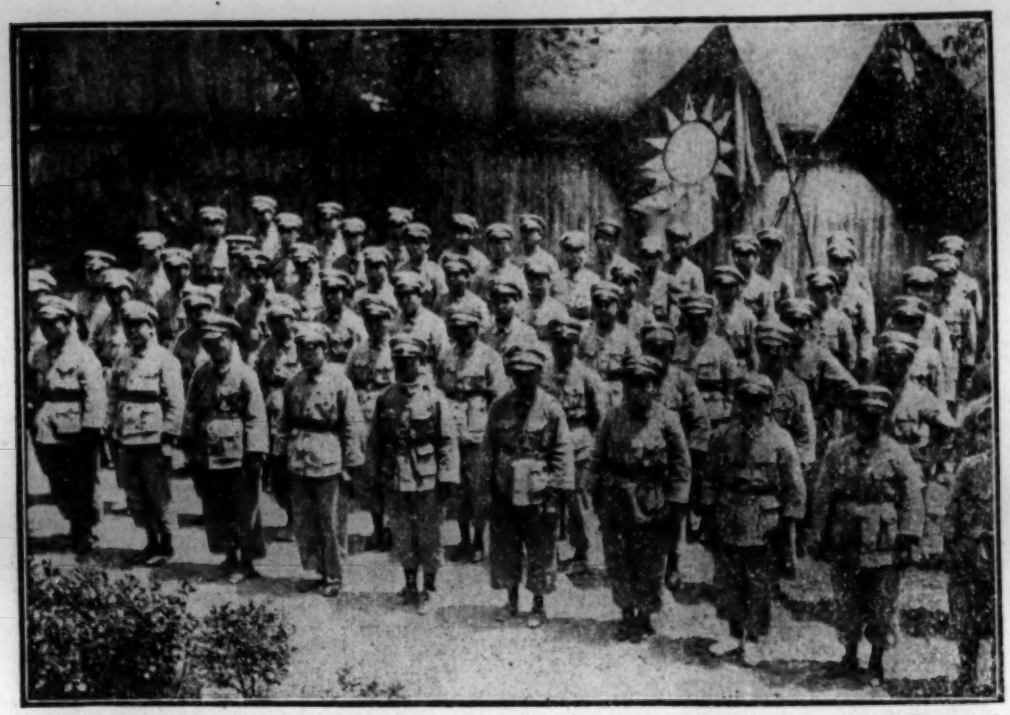
Art. 3. With reference to the emancipation of oppressed maidservants there are three regulations as follows:—

1.—If a maidservant is cruelly treated by her master the local peasant's Union may ask the local court to cancel the contract so that she may return to her family or her guardians or the local court may find a better master for her, one who can pay her for services.

2.—If a maidservant is beaten or injured by her master, the judge of the court should order the master to pay the medical fees.

3.—A master cannot take his maidservant as his concubine. If the maidservant is under the age of fifteen, the master may choose a husband for her if she agrees with his choice.

Art. 4. Prostitutes should be emancipated from the oppression of their procuresses. In order to extend legal assistance to them, the local court may fine the oppressor



Several hundred Chinese women, chiefly Cantonese have joined the Women's Battalion attached to the Nationalist forces at Hankow—Picture by T. E. Grant of London Daily Mirror.

union, passed and executed.

4.—Under certain circumstances the women's union may act as an independent organ.

Art. 9. As to the educational movement five points were reached:—

1.—To give relief to ignorant women and educate them.

2.—To organize reading committees and to give vocational education to ignorant women if possible.

3.—To educate ignorant women until they can read and write.

4.—To ask for funds for the work from the educational organs of various places.

5.—Those interested in educational affairs, are expected to open schools for women, or write to the women's union, which may urge the government to open the schools.

Art. 10. As to the regulations for the Tien Tsu (natural foot) movement, it will be announced later by the Tien Tsu movement committee which will be jointly organized by the Central women's department and the women's department of the provincial Kuomintang Union.

or cancel the slavish contract so that the oppressed may marry or find some other work.

Art. 5. With reference to the selling of an oppressed woman as a wife or to a house of prostitution, when such cases are detected by the Women's Union, the unscrupulous sellers will be severely punished by the court. Same punishment to those who sell the widows or orphan girls.

Art. 6. The right of inheritance in acquiring property of deceased persons should be extended to women as announced by the administrative organs.

2.—The only daughter has the right of inheritance in acquiring the property of her deceased father. None other can acquire it unless he has obtained the will of the deceased.

3.—The son or the daughter of a widow has the full right to acquire his or her mother's property. If a widow does not want to remarry, the family of her deceased husband should give her a pension, if they can afford to.

Art. 7. With reference to the relation between the women's union and the peasants union the labor union and the students union, the regulations are as follows:

1.—A village woman who is a concurrent member of the peasants union and under the direction of women's department of the peasants union, may ask the peasants union to protect her when she is suppressed by land-owners, local rowdies or the gentry.

2.—Any woman who is a concurrent member of the labor union, may ask the labor union to protect her when she is suppressed by her employer.

3—.Any woman who is a concurrent member of the students union, may ask the latter to support her if she is not satisfied with her school.

Art. 8. With reference to the relationships between the women's department of the Kuomintang union and the women's union it is defined as follows:—

1.—The women's department of the Kuomintang union gives financial support to the women's union.

2.—The women's department of the Kuomintang union takes charge of the direction and the supervision of the women's union.

3.—Any regulation adopted by the women's department of the Kuomintang union will be transferred to the women's

Part of the Women's Battalion at Hankow, composed chiefly of Cantonese girls. The picture was taken by T. E. Grant of the London Daily Mirror.

Telegraph Union Protests Against Renewal of Agreements

In connection with the negotiations which are now going on between the Peking government and Great Northern Telegraph Co., and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. for a renewal of the agreement which recently expired the Shanghai Telegraph Union at a recent meeting lodged a strong protest both with the Peking and Hankow governments against the renewal of the agreements, based on the following grounds:

1. The existing telegraph Agreement is one of those unequal treaties detrimental to Chinese telegraph service.

2. The agreement partially places the Chinese telegraphs under the control of foreign cable companies.

3. It has made the unification of Finance, Engineering and Administration of the Chinese Telegraph System impossible.

4. It has caused a great financial loss to the Chinese Telegraph Administration, which is now on the verge of bankruptcy.

Walter Duranty's Analysis Of The Chinese Situation

Walter Duranty, correspondent for the New York Times in Moscow, arrived in Peking some time ago and although new to the field of Chinese politics has been able to realize the fundamentals as few correspondents in this part of the world have been able to do. The following dispatch from Peking which appeared in the Times on April 23 constitutes the best analysis of the present situation which has yet appeared,

BY WALTER DURANTY.

Six war lords, one peace lord and one party occupy the Chinese stage.

First is Marshal Chang Tso-lin, master of Manchuria and Peking, whose arsenals at Mukden and Tientsin make his army the best equipped in China. Prior to the Russo-Japanese War, Chang was the leader of 40,000 bandits in Southern Manchuria, but he maintained iron discipline. After dickering with both parties he joined the Japanese for the price of $1,000,000, which made possible his victory at Mukden. Pardoned by the Dowager Empress, he became the military commander of Manchuria under Viceroy Yo Wa-sum and gradually extended his influence throughout Northern China.

Chang's chief of staff, Yang Yu-tin, is considered the ablest soldier in China, and the tacit support of Japan strengthens his position enormously.

But Chang is the bitter foe of Soviet Russia, whose agents and money are tireless in fomenting Kuomintang agitation in his own centres of Harbin, Mukden, Tientsin and Peking. A few weeks ago this agitation, coupled with the Kuomintang victories in the South, reached such a pitch that Chang is said to have contemplated retirement from Peking, where foreigners were so alarmed as to advise the wholesale exodus of women and children.

The Nanking incident and the strong attitude of Britian and America toward the Nationalists brought a respite, which encouraged Chang to raid the Soviet Embassy compound.

Seized Documents Seem Genuine.

The documents seized there appear to *The New York Times* correspondent to be genuine, but neither novel nor particularly exciting. The world already knows how the Soviet is playing in China in a struggle with Britain and other capitalist States.

Chang, however, is now trying to utilize them to obtain foreign support in military instructors and above all in money for his war against the Kuomintang. The Peking treasury is empty and Manchuria is overtaxed with half a dozen depreciated currencies which are forced legal tender.

Japanese business men are intensely irritated at the latter measure and the interdiction of their own solid currency. The Japanese press at Dairen and Mukden is sharply critical of Chang, who has been dangling before the eyes of the British the possibility of repeating "Ever Victorious" Gordon's suppression of the Taiping rebellion seventy years ago in circumstances closely parallel to the present.

Much depends on the attitude of the new Japanese Government, which has elected to take a more vigorous line than its predecessor. But The New York Times correspondent has ample grounds for a profound belief in Japan's desire to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet. Japan's economic position is most serious, with important banks and business houses toppling because of losses from the decreased trade with China, which is proportionately far heavier than England's.

The following quotation from last Sunday's Dairen newspaper speaks volumes at this juncture:

"M. Dovgalevsky, the new Soviet Ambassador, will be the guest of the Emperor at an imperial luncheon next Tuesday. Baron Shidehara, Count Chinda, the Lord Chamberlain, and the officials of the Japanese Soviet Embassy will be present."

Kuomintang Unity Expected.

After Chang Tso-lin ranks Chiang Kai-shek, who has just broken, largely for personal reasons, with the Hankow section of the Kuomintang. Opinion here has eagerly jumped at the theory that the rupture means a body blow at Moscow's influence. But this correspondent happens to know that the Communist Party's politburo has been advocating far less communism in China than its enemies would admit. Michael Borodin and his fellow Russian financial adviser at Hankow are shrewd, reasonable and moderate.

Soviet achievements in Southern China are twofold:

First, the building up of a real party organization for the Kuomintang in a country where individualism and anarchy rule and united cooperation is the exception.

Second, the nation-wide advertisement of the Kuomintang slogans of "China for the Chinese," "Out with the foreigners" and "Down with the unequal treaties."

Trustworthy information from the South declares that Chiang Kai-shek retains the allegiance of the Whampoa Cadets, who are the backbone of the Cantonese army. This correspondent is convinced that the Moscow leaders will do their utmost to restore Kuomintang unity even at the sacrifice of the more extreme Chinese Communists, who are products of Karl Radek's Moscow Chinese University. It must not be forgotten that Radek and others in Russia who now advocate a stronger communistic policy in China are members of the recent Communist Party opposition, with whom Joseph Stalin disagrees.

Radek will not long remain at the head of the university the extreme Communist group at Hankow will be muzzled and the prospects of unity are certainly brighter than is imagined here.

Feng's Stand in Doubt.

The third war lord is Feng Yu-hsiang, with a good army of probably 50,000 men, partially armed and trained by Russions and located in the west of central China in the province of Shansi. Officially listed as belonging to the more moderate left group of the Kuomintang, Feng is most unlikely, despite press reports, to undertake hostilities against Chiang Kai-shek. He will probably maintain the waiting attitude he has adopted for the past six months.

The fourth war lord is Marshal Wu-Pei-fu, who lost much strength by defiant defection in the Yangtse Valley campaign, but is now regrouping his forces in Honan Province, and is likely to accept an unwelcome subordinate role under Chang Tso-lin. Wu's chief of staff is now here negotiating the terms of agreement.

A similar position is occupied by the fifth war lord, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, lately ousted from Shanghai, who is now reported regrouping with Chang Tso-lin's help in Anhwei Province.

The sixth is Chang Tsung-chang, the war lord of Shantung, who resembles the ordinary robber baron in his unbridled lust, ferocity and physical strength.

None of these last three are loyal to Chang Tso-lin and are not devoted to anything save self-interest, but their defeats by the Southerners have temporarily set them under his banner and lent weight to his appeal to the foreigners to help him restore Chinese unity by beating the South as the Manchu Emperor beat the Taipings.

Utterly different in calibre is Yen Hsi-shan, the peace lord of the province of Shansi, whose capital, Taiyuan-fu, is connected with Peking by railroad. For fourteen years Yen has ruled Shansi in peace and equity with an autocracy according to the ancient Chinese tradition. He has a well-drilled and well-equipped force of 100,000 men. Every other group makes overtures to Yen, but he remembers the Chinese saying that the final victory is won by the non-fighter rather than by the fighter. With foreigners and Chinese alike, Yen refuses to commit himself. He just saws wood and waits.

Light on Kuomintang Split

Light on the Kuomintang split and the attitude of foreign powers thereto is thrown by an account given on this New York Times correspondent today by one of the highest placed and best informed foreign officials here. It is briefly summed up as follows:

The attack on the foreigners at Nanking was deliberately planned and carried out by the Nationalist General Chen Chien. This is proved by the fact that not only the consulates, the foreign quarter and Socony Hill were attacked, but that two Catholic priests residing in a native house in the Chinese city were shot on their own doorstep and other foreign homes in the Chinese city looted, although adjoining buildings were not molested. In the opinion of this informant, who is neither American nor British, only the naval barrage averted a massacre.

Chen Chien belongs to the most radical faction of the Kuomintang. His Honanese troops are considered the roughest and most lawless people in China, among whom agrarian radicalism has recently developed into a regular jacquerie.

Chun Chien's army lost heavily in one of the rare battles of the campaign, that for the capture of Chang-sha before reaching Nanking, and he refilled his ranks with Hunan levies, mostly former bandits. Chen Chien is not only opposed to Chiang Kai-shek politically, but was personally infuriated because he did not receive, despite an alleged promise, a lucrative new command.

The Hankow Silver Embargo and its Consequences

The Nationalist Government at Hankow has sealed the vaults of all of the Chinese banks in the city, thus limiting the money in circulation to the notes of the Central Bank of China, the official bank of the Nationalist Government at Hankow. The result of this action has been to practically paralyze all import and export trade and to reduce what little trade that is left to the basis of barter. When a merchant sells goods in Hankow he is paid in the notes ot the Central Bank, which he holds until he can turn them over to somebody who can use them for payment of bills for Chinese merchandise. The foreign banks in Hankow which were closed for a considerable period due to a strike of Chinese employes, have now reopened, but they refuse to accept the notes of the Central Bank. When the Nationalist Government sealed the vaults of the Chinese banks, thus preventing them from paying out silver, it did so on the grounds that the city was being drained of silver by outside interests who were alarmed at the growth of communism and labor agitations in the Wu-Han area. The embargo on silver and the general uncertainty regarding the future has practically paralyzed all business activities in Central China. Foreign firms have withdrawn their agencies and branches from all points in interior of China excepting in Hankow and are maintaining a precarious hold there. In Hunan Province, where communism is rampant, it is said that all Chinese of any particular wealth have been forced to leave and that a complete communistic regime has been instituted, even to the division of land among the Chinese peasants.

The above is a photographic reproduction of the Chinese side of one of the notes of the Central Bank of China. These notes were printed by the American Bank Note Company.

This is the reverse side of the note of the Central Bank of China at Hankow, this side being printed in English.

Therefore he attacked the Nanking foreigners, with the double motive of embarrassing Chiang Kai-shek and of forcing the Kuomintang into an uncompromising radical policy.

Attitude of Moscow

Here enters the divergence of views of Moscow itself, which goes back to the split on tactics between the Stalin Administration and the opposition. The oppositionists advocated an immediate attempt to make the Kuomintang movement 100 per cent. a social revolution, based on the peasants and workers, with the chief power in the hands of the Communist section, whereas the Administration pursued a more moderate line of nationalism, but for the present not a social revolution. It ordered the Chinese Communist Party to cooperate with and obey the Kuomintang Central Committee. But Carl Radek, who is a member of the opposition, undoubtedly exercised great influence as director of the Chinese University at Moscow, whose graduates form the most radical in China.

They will now doubt less first try to reconcile Chiang Kai-shek with Hankow, but if this fails discard him reluctantly and pursue a program of full social revolution, which is consistently declared to be premature, if not impossible, in China.

The foreign powers, on the other hand, are exerting the utmost pressure on Hankow, to which they address protests, only sending Chiang Kai-shek copies with the aim of strengthening him and the more moderate element of the Kuomintang against the most radical group, in which, despite propaganda to the contrary, neither Eugene Chen nor Michael Borodin and the leading Russian advisers have been numbered hitherto.

Nanking Government's Policy

The Following Official Statement has been Issued By Chao-Chu Wu, The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking:

WITH the removal on April 18, 1927, of the seat of the Nationalist Government to the historic capital of China, Nanking, another stage has been reached in the Chinese Nationalist movement. The opposing forces, Progress and Reaction, which came to grips in 1911, have continued their struggle up to the present time, but there can be no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of the cause of Progress which has been consistently championed by the Kuomintang. The principles of the Kuomintang have moulded the thought of new China, and the Government founded on these principles has in the short space of two years extended its jurisdiction from Canton to more than half of China including the richest, most populous, and most progressive cities and provinces.

The rest of China will in the near future also be delivered from militarism and misgovernment. The presence in the party of communist influence at variance with the precepts of the Kuomintang has during the past few weeks brought what hitherto has been an internal schism to an open split. Nevertheless, as these influences are small, there is every confidence that they will very shortly be completely eliminated and that solidarity will be re-established in the ranks of the followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The installation of the Nationalist Government at Nanking affords an opportunity to make a public statement

of its foreign policy. The Government guided by the teachings of Dr. Sun considers it its paramount duty, in accordance with the will of the entire Chinese people, to emancipate China from her state of international bondage and to secure for her an equal status in the family of nations, a status to which her civilization, resources, and population entitle her. China is fettered on every hand by treaties and conventions modelled after those imposed upon her nearly a hundred years ago. There are few agreements between nations, even when concluded on terms of equality, which have survived after the lapse of a century; is it reasonable to insist upon China's observance of antiquated and unequal treaties when the political, social, and economic conditions of the country, affecting both Chinese and foreigners, have undergone fundamental changes?

These treaties have on the one hand seriously impeded the development of the nation; on the other hand they have failed to accomplish the supposed object of protecting foreign interests and promoting foreign trade. Foreign interests are best protected and foreign trade best promoted by mutual good-will, and genuine good-will cannot exist so long as anachronistic and humiliating treaties are enforced. In the common interest of Chinese and foreigners alike, a fundamental readjustment of the existing treaty relations is imperative.

The Nationalist Government addresses itself to the task of the abrogation of the unequal treaties, and will employ for that purpose all legitimate means. It has taken note of the statements emanating from authorised spokesmen of the foreign governments as to the inapplicability of the existing treaties and their readiness to meet the wishes of the Chinese people. With every confidence in the good intentions of the foreign governments, this government earnestly hopes that negotiations with a view to the conclusion of new treaties will immediately be opened. Technicalities should be discarded in order to achieve, in the shortest possible period, the aim of restoring harmonious relations between China and the foreign nations.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist Government will do all in its power to protect foreign life and property according to the generally accepted rules of international law. The resentment of the Chinese to the foreigner is not to him individually but to the system under which he lives. The Chinese object, not to the presence of the foreigner, but to his position of privilege. They consider that the foreigner should be placed on a footing of equality with the people among whom he has voluntarily chosen to live and trade.

In the forthcoming negotiations for the abrogation of the special privileges of foreigners in China, the Nationalist Government trusts that the foreign governments and peoples will display farsighted statemanship and practical wisdom in the solution of the outstanding problem of the world to-day. The Chinese people, irrespective of geographical situation and political creed, are all united in demanding international justice and fairplay. In the interest of the peace and welfare of the world, such a simple and reasonable request by a quarter of the human race ought not to be made in vain.

Nanking, May 11, 1927.

Chamberlain Backs Down on Hankow and Nanking

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons May 9 that the British Government did not intend to take back the British Concession at Hankow, although it had the means at hand for doing so. This statement was made at the same time that it was announced that no further Note would be sent as regards the Nanking incident.

Although the real reason for Britain's decision was that America and Japan refused to join in such a note as England wanted Sir Austen said: "Mr. Chen's Notes had received an answer in the practical disappearance of the power he affected to represent; Chen had been cut off by the tide of events in a ruined and terror-stricken Hankow—the Foreign Minister of a Government which existed in name only."

Commenting on the Chamberlain speech, the *Far Eastern Times*, an English language daily newspaper in Peking owned by Chinese, said: "It means that Sir Austen camouflaged a serious political defeat."

In a statement issued several days ago, Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Hankow government, said that England may "suffer deep and lasting injury if she flirts with Chiang Kai-shek." Mr. Chen predicted that within three months the Nationalists would conquer their way to Peking and then he would speak in a language which Chamberlain could not ignore.

News From China

BY EUGENE W. SHARP

Americans know more about the Civil War in China than do residents of Shanghai, comments an experienced newspaperman who has recently returned from the Orient. Just how creditable that is depends on how much is known in Shanghai. At any rate it is encouraging to know that under the stimulus of war and international diplomacy information and news sent out from China is being published in American newspapers on a much larger scale than previously, though still an inadequate one.

This sudden swing of China into front page news has come in spite of a press rate so high that it acts as a distinct barrier to the fullest dissemination of news between the two countries. The stimulus of a disturbed China may temporarily surmount this barrier but this stimulus will eventually be removed; when that happens it will be the duty of the barrier to recede so that the wave of news interest may became permanent, mounting still higher to increase commerce, travel and friendship.

What do cold figures say about all this? Between February 1 and March 15 six newspapers representative of three main divisions of the country printed approximately 125 columns of news sent from China exclusive of headlines, taking 20 column inches as an average length column. That is unquestionably more news than has been read on China since the days of the Boxer Rebellion. It is encouraging but is still far from the goal.

The newspapers taken for this analysis over a six-weeks period are the New York Times and the Christian Science Monitor representing the eastern third of the United States; the Chicago Tribune and the Dallas News, representing the central division; and the Los Angeles Times and the Morning Oregonian, speaking for the Pacific Coast region. During this time, which does not include the dates of the capture of Shanghai and Nanking by the Cantonese, which inevitably swelled the total of news, the New York Times led with 45.62 columns of news emanating from points in China; this excludes all news about China which came from Washington, D. C., or London. This is an average of more than a column a day. Before the present crisis in China a fifth of that amount would have been considered large. The Chicago Tribune published 39.35 clumns, the Los Angeles Times 27 columns, the Christian Science Monitor 18.94 columns, the Oregonian 15 columns and the Dallas News 8.85 columns.

Press Associations, including the Associated Press and the United Press, sent 27.52 columns of news which were used in these papers during the six weeks. This plus 51.49 columns sent by correspondents of the papers makes a total of 79.01 columns of news actually cabled or sent by wireless. For the Press association stories were, of course, duplicated in the various papers.

Although the Dallas News printed the smallest volume of Chinese news, 77 per cent of the amount published appeared on page 1. The Monitor used 63 per cent of its total on page 1. Other percentages were: News York Times 34 per cent, Chicago Tribune 35 per cent, Los Angeles Times 33 1/3 per cent and the Oregonian 24 per cent. While this can, by no means, be taken as an exact index of the news value of these dispatches to the papers, because of local news and space considerations, it does indicate in a general way the esteem in which news from that quarter is held. The total volume of news printed is more important than the percentage which makes the front gage in spite of lively competition, yet the latter has its significance.

There were 170 different news stories, (i. e. those bearing a separate dateline and having either a separate subhead or main headline), printed in the New York Times in this period. The Chicago Tribune used 114 separate stories, the Los Angeles Times 100, the Monitor 52, the Dalas News 60 and the Oregonian 54. The significance of the greater number of stories lies in the greater range of topics presented, and the greater extent of the information given.

What was the character of these news stories from China? Chiefly military and political by virtue of the very conditions which produced the news. Yet there were a considerable number of a general nature which touched the fields of economics and education, Nearly three columns of such stories were used by the Christian Science Monitor; the New York Times printed two and a third columns and the Los Angeles Times one column. Topics such as the following were covered: The Tariff a Chinese issue; Chinese are friendly to missionaries; slaves are freed in south China; the salt taxes shrink; Dr. Koo again in China; Fukien Schools reorganized; freeing of women urged; customs and postal receipts split; anxiety for Christian converts; old city walls torn down.

Considerable editorial comment was made on the news from China. The Chicago Tribune printed 40 column inches of editorials on events in that country; the New York Times 24 column inches, the Los Angeles Times 10, the Monitor 7 and the News 9.

Maps of China were used frequently to make clearer the rapidly changing military situation. The Monitor published a table of the principal foreign interests in China. It gave detailed information on foreign concessions there.

Ninety per cent of the Chinese news printed came the long way around—via London. The other 10 per cent came across the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco. By far the greater part of this news came by cable, but 10 per cent of the news used by the New York Times as well as some handled by the United Press and the Chicago Tribune, was sent at least part of the way by wireless telegraph. The usual procedure was to cable news to London and relay it by wireless on to America.

Use of the wireless route is made more difficult by the 5-power dispute on wireless which has existed in China for a number of years. With Great Britain, Japan, the United States, France and Denmark each trying to act on concessions made by one Chinese government and repudiated later by another, no regular facilities for sending wireless from China exist at present. So that news must be cabled either to Manila or Tokio and transferred to the wireless at those points, making the transmission slow and not much cheaper than by cable. With Japan the situation is different as the Radio Corporation of America maintains a wireless circuit between that country and the United States.

The lone cable across the Pacifc Ocean—that of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.—is often congested with news and the rate per word is very high. Two solutions that have been mentioned are the solving of the wireless tangle, permitting the establishment of a wireless circuit out of China; and the extension of the United States' Alaskan cable to the Asiatic mainland via the Aleutian Islands or directly south to Guam.

The present rate of G. 30 cents from Shanghai, from which more than 75 per cent of the news in this period was sent, is abnormally high and publishers of these papers examined are unanimous in saying that much more news from China would be sent and used were that rate more reasonable. Experts agree that a rate of between 10 and 15 cents a word would be equitable and would greatly stimulate news transmission.

If the prohibition of the press rate from China is great, that of the full rate and the urgent rate, is much greater. All three should be scaled downward in proportion. The Chicago Tribune estimates that 7 per cent of news from China between Feb. 1 and Mar. 15 came at higher rate than the normal press charge. The United Press estimates 5 per cent came at the full or urgent rate and the Associated Press, less than 2 per cent,

Mail stories are a help in interpreting the general situation and are used frequently by the Monitor and the press associations. But the very length of time which it takes for them to arrive from China robs them of that keen edge which spot news has. News is a perishable commodity and must be served, for the most part, piping hot from the cables or the wireless.

The present crisis in China has undoutedly gotten millions of American interested in Chinese history and affairs who never gave them a thought before. This interest should be made permanent and not allowed to die down, to be awakened fitfully only for an earthquake, or an occasional bandit raid or kidnapping. There is only one way—replace the high cable rate with one which will not act to limit the quantity of worthwhile news sent.

The School of Journalism, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., April 30, 1927.

United Press Circles Globe in Nine Minutes

A feature of the dinner given by the United Press to six hundred editors at Columbia, Missouri, May 12, on the occasion of the annual Journalism Week of the University, was the sending of a press message originating at Columbia, around the world in nine minutes. Shanghai was, naturally, one of the links in the chain of relays, the route being *via* New York, London (*via* Siberia), Shanghai, San Francisco. At each relay point the signature of the local United Press representative was added to the original message. The message from London to Shanghai came over the Great Northern route, and was here transferred to the Commercial Pacific Lines, after having had appended to it the name of Randall Gould, the local representative of the United Press.

Several University of Missouri men now residing in Shanghai, including J. B. Powell, editor of the "China Weekly Review," had previously cabled messages to Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism to be read at the dinner.

The Powers And The Soviet At Peking And Shanghai

(*From the Manchester Guardian for April 9, 1927*)

UP till the last day or two we have at least had the consolation of being able to say that we were the aggrieved party in China. Our policy may have been wise or unwise, but we had done nothing, or next to nothing, that we were not strictly entitled to do. We proclaimed our absolute neutrality in the Chinese civil war, we said that we would negotiate for the revision of the treaties so soon as there was a Government with whom we could negotiate, and in the meantime we took what steps we thought necessary to protect the lives of our fellow-countrymen. It was open to anybody to criticise the way in which we carried out this policy, but to the policy itself there was nothing to which exception could reasonably be taken. On the other hand, at Hankow, Nanking, andm any other places we have suffered violence and outrage. But this week we have given a handle to our enemies and put ourselves, or allowed ourselves to be put, legally and morally in the wrong. At Peking the Diplomatic Body authorised the entry of armed Chinese into the Legation territory for the purpose of conducting a raid on certain Soviet buildings which. though not including the Soviet Embassy itself, were within the Legation grounds. Although the Diplomatic Body has generally allowed the Chinese authorities in the past permission to arrest ordinary criminals, the Legation grounds have long been regarded as sanctuary for political refugees, of whom in China there are many. But the point is not one for lawyers to exercise their ingenuity upon. It is that, by allowing the emissaries of Chang Tso-lin to raid these premises, arrest whom they would, and seize all the documentary evidence they could find, the Powers definitely associated themselves with one side in the Chinese civil war. That is a more serious matter even than the extreme provocation offered to Russia, and if countenanced by our Foreign Office would stultify the policy of neutrality which it still formally proclaims.

At Shanghai somewhat similar methods have been followed, not, in this case, by a Chinese general and exbandit, but by the Municipal Council, a body of nine members, of whom six are British, two, including the chairman, are American, and one Japanese. In this case there has been no raid, but nobody has been allowed into or out of the Soviet Consulate without being searched. The inmates, who naturally refuse to submit to this indignity, are, in effect, prisoners. That this constitutes a grave breach of normal diplomatic procedure goes without saying, and even if it were not, it is not at all clear on what legal pretext the Municipal Council could pretend to justify such high-handed action. But here again it is not the legalities that matter so much as the temper and attitude of mind displayed. It is particularly unpleasant that British and White Russians should have been associated in the actual execution of these duties. Whatever may be the legal rights and wrongs of the affair, it must strike every neutral observer as being partisan and provocative and a gross interference by the Municipal Council in matters of high policy with which it has neither the right nor the experience to deal. A former vice chairman of the Municipal Council has described the International Settlement as beiug run "practically as a small and wealthy republic." This is, no doubt, a perfectly accurate description, and it may help to explain how the Council has ventured so flagrantly to exceed its proper functions. If the Settlement were a republic it might have been left to look after itself without the protection of a British army. Since it is not, and since it depends upon the troops, principally British, supplied for its defence, it should refrain from behaving as though it owed no responsibility to those who provided them. It is intolerable that the Council should from the shelter provided by British troops thwart or intervene in British policy.

Fortunately the inability of the British Government to throw any light on the proceedings at Peking clears it of any suggestion of complicity. It can hardly be responsible for actions of which it acknowledges complete ignorance. It is to be hoped that it is actually in the dark about the proceedings in Shanghai. But it is important that the Government should not be content merely to inquire into and report on these matters. In both cases the complicity of the British Government will be liable to be suspected or assumed unless it emphatically repudiates responsibility and protests against actions which suggest that we are now taking sides in the Chinese civil war and at the same time doing our best to provoke Russia into open hostilities. Both assumptions are, no doubt, quite incorrect, but those who wish to misconstrue

How Russia Is Aiding China

BY ARTHUR RANSOME

Staff Correspondent, The Manchester Guardian

Mr. Ransome on his return to England via Siberia, contributed to his paper a series of articles, from which the following are extracts.

THE idea that the Nationalist movement in China is something created by Russia with the object of damaging England is an idea with an object. It is sedulously propagated by those who think that their interests stand to suffer by the advance of the Nationalists and are anxious to give a dog a bad name and hang him. These people speculate upon the violent hostility to Russia of large sections of British opinion. They hope to enlist that hostility against China by falsely representing that it is possible to hit Russia by hitting China. Those Chinese war-lords who stand to lose by the Nationalist advance curry favor with England and disguise their own purely selfish motives by following the example of English and American business men, proclaiming that their warfare against the Nationalists is not inspired by a desire to retain their present powers of absorbing so much of the income of the country that even high civilian State officials are unable to obtain their salaries but by a desire to "fight Bolshevism." The propaganda of business men and war-lords, aided by that of embittered White Russian refugees, has obscured the real issue in China by continually directing foreign opinion away from that real issue to an extraordinary phantasmagoria in which a fabulously rich Russia pours millions of money into the coffers of the South, pays (in Russian roubles which are useless in China) mobs of coolies to do desperate deeds, sends thousands of agents (miraculously become Sinologues) throughout the country, supplies the officers for an army of half a million men, and holds in the hollow of its hand the leaders of a movement which impoverished countries like England and America have been unable to buy. This idea is dangerous because, as it is meant to do, it prepares the way for an unnecessary war. It is dangerous because it warps judgment on a matter of the gravest import. We are faced with a problem in China that affects our whole future in the East. And at this moment Russia, like a red herring, is trailed across the scent.

Russia's Motives.

It is urgently necessary to get clear ideas on two points: first on Russia's aims in China, and second on what she has been able to do here and how she has been able to do it. Let us examine these two points separately and in that order. Russia is an Asiatic as well as a European country. She is thanks to certain of our politicians kept constantly aware that there are groups, and powerful groups, in England who look forward to her destruction by military force. Poland is continually waving a sword, too heavy for that little country to carry alone, on Russia's western frontiers. Russia seeks to ensure for herself at least peace in the East. She is at present at peace with Japan. Her best safeguard against possible Japanese hostilities would be a friendly China. These are motives that might be those of any ordinary State. But Russia is not an ordinary State. Her rulers look forward to a time in the distant future when their theories are to be more widely accepted than at present. They believe revolution is inevitable and desirable in other countries. Now revolution of the kind envisaged by the Russian Communists is not a thing that can be brought about by conspiracy or plot. It is something brought about by the desperation of enormous masses. A free and independent China would be an encouragement to India, and the Russians believe that we are incapable, by the nature of our social and economic structure of meeting an awakening India otherwise than by force. They think therefore, that sooner or later the visible development of the Eastern peoples will involve England in the sort of war that will divide England horizontally and produce a state of affairs in which the larger classes of our nation will find themselves in desperate opposition to the smaller. They therefore see in the development of national consciousness in the East the growth of a wedge which will in time split the British nation along the cracks already indicated by internal economic discord. This motive dictates precisely the same foreign policy in the East as that which is dictated by Russia's needs as a nation.

How England Proves Russia Right

It may be said: "But all this coroborates what we have been told, that Russia is our enemy in the East." Is may be, but because a man holds out a fist with a knuckle-duster on it there is no need for us to run our heads against it. We prove Russia right only by accepting the role for which she has cast us. Only Bolsheviks believe that that is inevitable. Only Bolsheviks, who have themselves changed much during the last ten years, believe that we cannot change. The evidence is against them, and it is likely that long before that crisis comes to which they look forward we shall have changed so much that the crisis need not come at all. Sir Austen Chamberlain's policy in China to-day is not the policy that the Russians would have expected five years ago. There is no need whatever to assume that some immutable law will compel us to remain static in order at the appointed time to play the part the Communists expect us to play.

But in order to understand Russia's action in China it is necessary to understand her diagnosis of the situation, whether we agree with it or not and it is even more necessary not to get excited about it. That diagnosis makes it Russia's policy to help as far as she can in the development of a united China not subject to the caprice or ruined by the greed of military satraps. She need look no farther, and does look no farther. The notion that Russia will do all she can, now, to prevent peaceful agreement between ourselves and the South is demonstrably idiotic. It was not Russia's own policy as a weak republic to invite quarrels with nations more powerful than herself. On the contrary, Russian policy has been consistent in refusing challenge after challenge. Hoping that the Chinese Nationalists will some day control China, Russia would be mad if, for the sake of pleasing a few Conservative die-hards in England, she urged the Nationalists, while engaged in a struggle with war-lords much better equipped in a military sense than themselves, to take on at the same time a war with Great Britain.

Methods.

What, precisely, has Russia done in furthering the movement of the Chinese Nationalists? All that she could. I do not believe that she has given them much help in the way of money, for the simple reason that she has not got much to give. Also, if, as some fanatics allege, Russia financed the northern expedition of the Nationalists, they would not have had to take the risks they have taken of causing discontent in the territory they already held by squeezing out of it the funds for that purpose. Finally, the bitterest critics of the Russian influence among the Nationalists are those Nationalists who have in controversy on that very point lost their positions in the party. These men do not allege that Russia contributed money, but do say that she contributed some of the arms and ammunition, of which great quantities were left in Russia after the failure of foreign intervention. This she could well afford to do, though she would have found it difficult to transport any very large amounts. Russia's main contribution to the success of the Nationalists has been one of ideas and of methods. She has done this without the need of a non-existent army of expensive agents.

Her most obvious contribution of this kind has been the putting at the disposal of the Chinese Nationalists experience gained in the Russian civil wars in organising an army whose allegiance was less to an individual general than to an idea. The Russians have helped the Nationalists to organise a revolutionary as distinguished from a purely mercenary or purely feudal army. It is perhaps fortunate for the Nationalists that Sun Yat-sen failed in his attempt to get English and American instructors for that army and was forced to turn to Russia. It is unlikely that English or American instructors would have kept their minds concentrated on the story of the formation of Cromwell's Ironsides or the armies of American Independence. They would have been thinking of trench mortars and such things, whereas more important than ammunition in a civil war is the consciously revolutionary character of the army. The Russian instructors were fresh from experience of just such a war, and they taught the Chinese the methods whereby they had themselves beaten

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the aims of British policy will undoubtedly make them unless the Government repudiates the action both of the Diplomatic Body at Peking and of the Shanghai Municipal Council. It is probably the Council which stands in the greater need of correction, since British citizens are in a clear majority upon it and since the Council, with its long tradition of almost complete independence, is the more likely to repeat its offence. Whatever may have been its powers in the past, it is clear that to-day it must surrender all control of policy to the direct representatives of the Powers who are now responible for the relations between the Settlement and the Chinese authorities. The Council has the right and duty to maintain order within the Settlement, but even in that sphere its actions must be in harmony with the general policy of the Powers. In this case the Powers appear to have been completely unaware of what was going on until protests had been made to the consular representatives, who have now asked the Council for an explanation. Apart from all else, this shows an amazing lack of co-ordination. If similar or worse incidents are to be avoided in future the Municipal Council will have to be clearly shown the limits of its authority.

China's Need For Prophets

The following are extracts from an address delivered in Martyrs Memorial Hall, Shanghai, May 4, 1927, by Henry T. Hodgkin.

ONE of the greatest needs in China to-day is the need for prophets. A prophet is not so much one who sees farther ahead than others as one who sees more deeply into the issues of life and death; one who builds upon ultimate principles rather than upon the varying circumstances or upon the conventions of his immediate circle. He sees the history of man in its deeper meaning and so becomes both an interpreter and a maker of history. China needs statesmen and practical leaders to organize and plan her life. But to give her worthy ideals, to create men who are ready to live and die for them with that steady persistence in well-doing so essential to the making of a new China—this is the great task of the prophet.

I would emphasize six convictions characteristic of the prophet concerning the purpose of God. First, The Prophet is convinced that there is a divine purpose in history and in all human affairs. This assertion of a divine purpose does not involve any dispute with the method which science may show to have been used in the building up of this universe. But the prophet has a deeper assurance that God moved in the beginning to bring into existence the world as we know it, and is equally assured that the long story of the human race is part of the thought of God being worked out through the ages. The sense of God in history gives the prophet perspective and poise, enabling him to meet a situation full of distress and difficulty without losing faith. For our Chinese brethren as well as ourselves there may be much disillusionment. But what we are called to do now is to stand with courage by the truth that we have seen; to see what is happening in China in the larger perspective; to get a new conviction that God is moving in the midst of His people and to transmit that conviction to those who are feeling the terrible stress and the temptation to turn back.

Second, The prophet is convinced that his own nation has a special place in the divine purpose. The prophet is a patriot not in the narrow sense, "my country right or wrong", but in the deeper sense of being abing able to measure what his country has done and is capable of doing and throwing the weight of his entire personality into the endeavor to make it worthy of its past, able to realize all its potentialities—to take its full place in the family of nations. This is the kind of patriot China needs. There are plenty of people to point out where China has suffered at the hands of other nations. But what China greatly needs to-day is men and women who will attempt the unpopular task of warning her of danger and helping her to see that she may lose out in her present struggles not simply by meeting enemies from without who are too strong for her, but also not facing the enemies within her own borders. The prophet cares more for his people's good than for his own ease or popularity. I believe the future of China largely depends upon her power to produce prophets of this type.

Third, the Prophet sees that the purpose of God includes all nations. The prophet in his true grandeur is never limited by the bonds of petty national thinking. He has learned that patriotism is not enough. In the midst of a time like this, when the stress and strain between one nation and another is peculiarly felt there should be some one who can challenge the current thinking of men by reminding them of an eternal divine purpose that includes all nations and that cannot be fulfilled until we learn to live together in mutual respect and cooperative activities.

Fourth, the Prophet is one who realizes that the purpose of God must be worked out through suffering. Generally the prophet is one who like Jeremiah enters not only in imagination but in actual experience into the discipline of suffering. He is called to make his witness against public passions and in the face of intense popular feeling. The very nature of his work involves him in isolation and loneliness. As China is to-day passing through a time of social and political agony is it not clear that she peculiarly needs the prophet who can help her to see a significance in these experiences just because he has so firm a hold upon the purpose of God and it may be because in his own life he has had to pass through similar experiences?

Fifth, the prophet is one who is convinced that God's purpose must prevail. Again and again in human history situations have arisen in which it seemed as if all the forces of good, of truth, of purity were being submerged under waves of destruction and insanity. At such times it may not be possible even for the most clear-sighted prophet to see exactly how the deliverance is going to come. But there remains within his heart a conviction which nothing can shake. Just how China is to emerge from this present stage of her national life; just how the church is to come through with this tremendous threat upon her very existence; just how the missionary movement is to survive and come to its own again after these difficult days it may be impossible for any of us to see. But our hope is not grounded in that which can be seen and calculated and forcasted. It is grounded in eternal truth and for that very reason it is stronger.

Sixth, the prophet is convinced that he has himself a special place in regard to the divine purpose. God's purpose includes him and he must rise up and play the man, speaking that which is given him to say and accepting the consequences whatever they may be. The acceptance of such a call means the girding of the loins of body, mind and spirit in order that one may be fit for so great a task. Self-indulgence, self-seeking, avoiding the scorn of men—these must be put aside if we are to be in the line of the prophets. China is not needing to-day soft men who will tell her only what she likes to hear. China needs men with grit and pluck to go on against all odds, men who never weigh the effect to themselves when the truth has to be spoken. Such men and women we are called to be. For if China needs prophets it will not only be among her own sons and daughters that they should be found.

We are called to a deeper study of human history—to see in the history of China's relations with other nations something shaping itself, emerging from all the intrigues and wars and treaties, beginning to define itself before the eyes of those who can see. That something is the supreme purpose of the living God.

Denikin and Kolchak, the Russian equivalents of the picturesque Chinese war-lords. A large number of instructors was not necessary for this. Canton contented itself with forty. The tension that has at last brought about an open breach in the Kuomintang ranks dates from the time that Dr. Sun Yat-sen opened those ranks to admit the Chinese Communists. The Communists were admitted on explicit terms—namely, that while remaining Communists they should, as members of the Kuomintang, be bound by the discipline of that party. This in the early stages of the advance to the north was possible, because the immediate aims of Communist and non-Communist members of the Kuomintang were identical. Also both recognised that the Chinese Revolution was, by reason of the economic state of China, a "bourgeois" and not a "proletarian" revolution. The Chinese Communists threw themselves into the organisation of labor, and though few in numbers, made up for this in temperamental energy. The non-Communists recognised that every "bourgeois" revolution has been won for the bourgeoisie by the activity of the masses and were soon given practical proof of the efficacy of mass movement in sweeping away obstacles of ever kind.

Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists.

The first serious tussle came over the seat of government, General Chiang Kai-shek wanting it to be at Nanchang, where were his own headquarters, and the bulk of the political leaders at Hankow wanting it to be at Hankow. This question was settled in favor of Hankow, and the result was described as "a victory for the party." Meanwhile, however certain people at Hankow, notably Hsu Chien, the Minister of Justice, were taking liberties with the constitution of the Kuomintang and allowing decisions to be taken by an irregularly constituted body which should properly be in the exclusive competence of the Central Executive Committee. The result of this was a marked strengthening of the Communist influence in Hankow and a marked strengthening of criticism of the group at Hankow by members of the Kuomintang elsewhere, who began openly to fear that the Communist party inside the Kuomintang was not working as a homogeneous part of the whole, but was considering itself as a sort of embryo inside the Kuomintang and the Kuomintang merely as the chrysalis which that embryo would eventually burst asunder. One curious symptom of the anxiety felt by all its members about the fate of the party was the urgent desire expressed in Hankow for the return of Wang Ching-wei, the chairman of the Political Council, who, after disagreeing with Chiang Kai-shek over the powers of the political commissars in the army (over which Chiang had his way) had left China on grounds of ill-health. Wang is a person of great authority, and it was felt in Hankow that party difficulties would vanish on his return. But it seems that Chiang Kai-shek was no less eager than the Lefts for Wang's return. Certainly, when he arrived, Chiang sent out a circular telegram welcoming him in the warmest terms and declaring that henceforth he would be able to devote himself exclusively to military matters. Chiang Kai-shek has more than once shown that he is fully aware that but for the Kuomintang behind him he would be no more than any other general.

THE NEWS FROM CHINA

U.S. NEWSPAPER
CHINA DAILY NEWS, THE OFFICIAL BRITISH NEWS PAPER IN SHANGHAI, PUBLISHES DETAILS OF ALLEGED VIOLATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN IN NANKING AFFIDAVITS WILL BE FORWARDED TO U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT.
"BY GEORGE! WE OUGHT TO DECLARE WAR AT ONCE!"
U.S. NEWSPAPER
LATER- NO TRUTH IN STORY THAT AMERICAN WOMEN WERE VIOLATED IN NANKING DURING TERRORISM
?

One day we get all het up about a terrible report——

——and then, a few days later, we read there was no truth in the report.

U.S. NEWSPAPER
MOSCOW CONCENTRATING STRONG BODIES OF TROOPS ON MANCHURIAN BORDER
"BY GEORGE! LOOKS LIKE THE START OF A BIG WAR OUT THERE!
U.S. NEWSPAPER
LATER- MOSCOW NOT CONCENTRATING TROOPS ON MANCHURIAN BORDER
?

A few days later we get excited about sinister troop movements——

——and then, a few days later, we read there was no truth in the report.

"HEREAFTER, WHEN I READ ANY CHINA NEWS THAT MAKES ME FIGHTING MAD, I'M GOING TO WAIT AND SEE WHETHER IT'S PROPAGANDA
"DEAR, WONT YOU EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHANG AND CHIANG AND CHANG CHUNG CHANG AND ..... ???
THERE'S NO DIFFERENCE.. THEY'RE ALL CHINESE
Copyright, 1927, by The Chicago Tribune
McCUTCHEON

After a few such experiences we become very suspicious of inflammatory reports——

——and conclude that the old propaganda factories are getting busy.

—The Chicago Tribune

China's Dramatic History In Ten Scenes

BY HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON.
(From the New York Tines)

PROLOGUE

The Manchu Regime.

FROM 1644 to 1911 China was ruled by a conquering host. The hordes of Manchurian Tatars had been admitted through the Great Wall by a traitorous General in a Chinese civil war. Once in the country they had set up their own chieftain as the Son of Heaven and settled down to rule the vast domain which is China.

The Chinese people, accustomed through centuries to accept the rule of the strong, bowed their necks to the yoke and suffered in silence. They were confident of their racial ability to absorb the conquerors and of their cultural ability to tame them. So they carried on, bearing the indignity of foreign rule in silence, working and breeding and waiting.

It happened that in the later days of the Manchus there came powerful nations from the West filled with a desire to trade and some of them quite ready to supplant Manchu rule over the Chinese by seizing portions of Chinese territory for themselves. The Manchus were powerless before the military forces of these strangers, and, despite the efforts of Peking to prevent it, foreign products, foreign ideas and foreign nationals penetrated further and further into the country.

The Chinese rose in rebellion under the leadership of the Taipings in 1850, but the revolt was put down with the help of the foreigners. The degenerate Manchu Dynasty was thus continued in power by the very forces that were using it to advance their own interests in China. The resentment of the Chinese was deep, but it was concealed behind the placid countenances of men who were awaiting their opportunity.

Scene 1.

The Coming of Sun Yat-sen.

In 1866 there was born in a village near Canton a boy who was to achieve world-wide renown under the name of Sun Yat-sen. He learned in his youth of the oppression and the ineptitude of the Manchu rulers at Peking and carried these lessons with him when he went to Honolulu to pursue his education under American auspices. Later, while he was studying and then practicing medicine in Hongkong and Canton, his intense antipathy toward the Manchus led him to form a secret society, which had as its object the overthrow of the Manchu regime.

His activities soon became known to the authorities and he fled from China. But he went on a great mission. To the Chinese communities scattered all over the world he preached the revolution—the revolution which was to free China from her foreign conquerors and restore her to her proper place among the nations of the world. In London he was kidnapped and carried into the Chinese Legation, but he managed to escape and continue his work. Practically all of the Chinese outside China were converted to his cause and subscribed money freely to further its success.

Inside China his friends and the members of his secret society kept up the work, but the Manchu officials were vigilant and little progress could be made in spreading the gospel of revolution. Yet they did find kindred spirits, especially in the southern part of the country, and these worked together and watched for the opportunity to strike.

Scene 2.

The Outbreak in 1911.

The Peking Government itself was the best propagandist for Sun's cause. Under pressure of the foreign powers, and to enlarge its own income, it persisted in extending its control over matters that had theretofore been of purely local concern. This cut into the dignity and the profits of the local dignitaries and made them ready and eager to accept any change of Government.

Some even went so far as to plot against Peking rule and had bombs made to assist their cause. In October of 1911 one of these bombs was unintentionally exploded in Wuchang. The secret operants came to light and those involved in the plot had the choice of going ahead with their revolution or going to an early grave. They chose the former and the revolution was on.

Sun Yat-sen was out of the country at the time, but the leaders cabled him to return at once. This he did and upon his arrival in Shanghai he was hailed as the Father of the Revolution and elected Provisional President of the "Chinese Republic," a republic which was then and has since remained little more than an aspiration.

The reformers, most of whom were educated in foreign countries, looked upon a republic as the last word in things governmental and as the proper goal of all revolutions. They gathered a National Council, which was later to assume the title of Parliament, and drew up a Constitution that had no basis whatever in Chinese history and custom. The rule of the Republicans was accepted by the South and they faced the mandarins of the North in military array.

Scene 3.

Yuan Shih-kai, the First Villain.

The Emperor and his minions, pale and powerless before such threatening events, recalled to their service a General whom they had sent into retirement in disgrace. Yuan Shih-kai was the strongest man in China, but he would serve the Peking Court only on his own terms. He received full power to handle the situation as he thought best.

With military forces far outweighing those of the revolutionists, he started southward. He severely defeated the Republican army and retook Hankow. He might easily have put an end to the revolution then and there. But he stayed his hand. He had other fish to fry. In his reports of Peking he exaggerated the strength of the Republican forces and the determination of the South to overthrow the Manchus. He finally succeeded in obtaining the abdication of the Emperor and an imperial rescript ordering him, Yuan, to establish a republic!

Thus armed, he entered into negotiation with the revolutionists. They were adamant that the Manchus must go. That suited Yuan and he finally agreed with them that a republic should be established and that he, Yuan, should be its first President. Sun Yat-sen, in a spirit of self-abnegation that riveted his hold upon the imagination of the Chinese people, withdrew in Yuan's favor and the Chinese Republic became a fact throughout the country.

In Yuan's mind, however, it was merely an instrument to further his own plans. He soon quarreled with the Parliament and dispersed it. He sent his faithful Generals out as Governors of the provinces of China, with the title of "Tuchun." When all was ready he announced his purpose to mount the dragon throne and establish a new dynasty. Revolt broke out at once in the South and Yuan was forced to postpone his plans in order to suppress it. His aim was still unaccomplished when he died in 1916, a defeated and a broken man.

Scene 4.

The Minor Villains.

Yuan's Tuchuns were a rough lot, and when his death removed the strong hand at the centre they set about their own aims in the approved manner of robber barons in all ages. They had no interest whatever in republics and parliaments. They had a great interest in the fortunes of the Tuchuns. They ignored Peking and turned the stream of public revenue, legitimate and illegitimate, into their own coffers. Nor did they hesitate to turn out a neighboring Tuchun whose resources and military prowess were not sufficient to enable him to defend himself. Thus a halfdozen of these military adventurers obtained control of all China and engaged in intermittent civil war to extend their own power or to defend themselves against others who desired to do likewise.

One after another of these gentry rose to prominence. Chang Hsun, Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu, Tsao Kun, Feng Yu-hsiang and others stalked upon the stage, some to make an undignified exit, some to remain until today, wondering what the inscrutable future holds in store for them. Devoid of political ideals, wholly lacking in statesmanship and moved by no sentiment of patriotism, these war lords have struggled about and above the Chinese nation for power and revenue.

Peking was the great goal of their endeavors—not because Peking ruled the country, but because Peking was the home of the foreign legatious, and these legations had formed a habit of recognizing as the "Government of China" the particular officials who held the offices in Peking. And to the "Government of China" were paid over the customs surplus and certain other revenues that were collected under foreign supervision. It was this that made Peking the great prize of the war lords.

Scene 5.

The Revolution Is Revived.

This sort of thing was not at all what Sun Yat-sen had devoted his life to achieve. He was soon forced to flee the country once more to escape enemies in the "republic" more deadly than those that had pursued him under the empire. But he came back—to his native Canton—where almost always he could count upon a following. Time and again he set up the standard of the revolution, only to see it go down in treachery and defeat after a longer or shorter period of success. Time and again he was driven from Canton and had to seek shelter in the foreign settlements at Shanghai or elsewhere.

(Continued on page 324)

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SHANGHAI

(*Continued from page 322*)

But always he came back. A new Government was set up and a new army formed to suppress the war lords of the North. Sun was dauntless and at last he succeeded in demonstrating that if he could not, alone, establish a stable Government, nobody else in China could do it ove: his opposition. One of the strange and misfitting alliances and counter-alliances which were always being made and unmade in the North succeeded in capturing Peking and sought to call a conference of all conflicting elements in the Chinese body politic. Sun was persuaded to attend. By a trick of fate he came to Peking, was received with all honor in the capital he had spent his life fighting, was taken ill and died there in the presence of his enemies.

Scene 6

The Heirs of Sun Yat-sen.

Sun accomplished in death what he had ever failed to accomplish in life. His intractability had estranged many who had a real sympathy with his deals. His intractability died with him, but his ideals lived on to inspire and hold together his followers.

These spiritual heirs of Sun Yat-sen raised him to the rank of demi-god. They produced a document, which has been designated as his "will," in which are set forth the principles on which were to be built the new Chinese State. With this as their scripture and Sun Yat-sen as their prophet, they returned to Canton after the failure of the Peking meeting. There they set about organizing an administration on modern lines.

They had behind them the experience of several previous attempts that had been fairly successful from the administrative point of view. Many of them were graduates of American universities and had made special studies in the field of government. The result of their work they brought to Canton and determined to make of Canton a well-managed modern city. The ancient walls were leveled and replaced with boulevards. The police were well organized and the beginnings of a sanitary service were made. Modern buildings were erected and Canton became the living symbol as well as the spiritual centre of modern China.

The heirs of Sun Yat-sen, whatever they were able to accomplish in the way of local improvement, were, however, faced with the same problem that had balked the great leader during his lifetime, when it came to the attempt to carry the ideas of the revolution into the country of the warlords to the North. Every attempt of Sun had failed because of the overwhelming superiority of men and money held by the Northern leaders. How to overcome that superiority was the eternal problem. Sun had applied to America, to Britain and to Japan for assistance in solving it. But always in vain. These countries could not, while they had representatives accredited to the Government in Peking, extend assistance to a faction in revolt against that Government.

Scene 7.

Borodin, The Russian.

Soviet Russia was not so finicky. When, in despair, Sun Yat-sen had finally turned to Russia, he had received a ready answer. Michael Borodin, of many aliases, had been sent to Canton, and with him were several score of assistants. The way was opened for Russian military experts, munitions and money. Soviet Russia, in the person of Borodin, joined hands with the Cantonese leaders and took the centre of the stage.

The Government administration was improved. A military training school for officers was established with Russian instructors. The party of Sun Yat-sen was metamorphosed into the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party. It adopted his "will" as a platform and declared its intention to set up a real republic in China and to free the country from foreign control.

In this last aim Borodin saw his greatest opportunity. It afforded him a political slogan of telling power and enable him to turn the force of the new spirit he was arousing in China against the foreign powers—especially Great Britain Russia's traditional enemy. All of the expert methods of Russian propaganda were put in operation to unite the popujace under the Nationalist banner.

For nearly a century, since the British at the cannon's mouth forced China to recognize the nations of the West and their peoples as equals, anti-foreignism has smouldered. Borodin fanned it into flame. And when it was burning brightly he turned it most strongly against the British, who were not only the leaders of foreign enterprise in China but were also the implacable foes of communism.

Scene. 8

On to the Yangtse.

After some preliminary skirmishes at China, which served to try out the strength of the new forces, Borodin and the Nationalist leaders decided that the time had come to attempt once again a military expedition against the North. Early last Summer they started, 30,000 or 40,000 strong. The new weapon of propaganda worked like magic. The laboring masses rose to welcome them and paralyzed all opposition.

In August they captured Hunan. In September they took Hankow, the industrial centre of China. In October they captured Wuchang, thus completing their control of Central China, In November they overran Fukien and in December advanced into Chekiang. Their onward march seemed irresistible so far as Chinese opposition was concerned.

But at Hankow they once more met the British, who had a large and valuable concession there. Borodin was equal to the task. When the rest of the city was well in Nationalist hands, the workers were organized into labor unions and regimented for the new struggle. On tbe appointed day they swarmed about the British concession and demanded entrance. British marines and volunteers held the gates, but they knew that if they fired into that unarmed mass they would bring vengeance upon every unprotected foreigner throughout the length and breadth of China.

The pressure became greater and it was evident that the British could not hold out longer without using their firearms. They asked aid from the Nationalist leaders. They called upon these leaders to extend to them the protection to which they were entitled under the treaties. The Nationalist bowed and said they would be glad to if the concession was surrendered to Chinese jurisdiction. There was no alternative and the British concession in Hankow passed to the Chinese. An agreement made later provided for a measure of British representation on the governing council. But the rule of Britain was at an end in Hankow. Borodin smiled broadly.

Scene 9.

The Golden Port.

When the Nationalists had conquered Central China, with its great industrial cities, they had attained a success far beyond that of any preceding expedition since the days of the Taipings. But they could not, of course, rest upon their oars. Near the mouth of the Yangtse was Shanghai, the richest port in China. Here entered 40 per cent. of China's foreign trade. Here were the great French and internatioeal cities built up by the foreigners. Here were the greatess revenues in China. And here was prestige unbounded. Shanghai must be theirs.

From the south and the west the Nationalist forces, now greatly augmented by regiments from the defeated armies, converged upon Shanghai. Its defender, Sun Chuan-fang, was routed at Hangchow because of the treachery of his ally, Chang Tsung-chang, who took over the city from Sun's defeated troops, But Chang could not hold it.

Chang's organization disintegrated before the onslaught and the Nationalists took over the native city and the surrounding country. But, like the defeated Northern rabble, they were kept out of the French and the international settlements by strong barricades patrolled by some 15,000 well-armed and well-disciplined foreign troops. These the Nationalists, despite their war cries against the foreigners, were not yet ready to tackle. Here Chinese nationalism and foreign treaty rights met face to face in full war panoply. And here they stand in mutual menace.

Scene 10

The Tragedy of Nanking.

Meanwhile, other Nationalist forces had been launched against the one remaining Northern stronghold south of the Yangtse River. Nanking is an ancient capital of China and has played a tragic part in every great national upheaval. Irrestible in victory, the Nationalist troops swept on, driving the Northern armies before them, and Nanking fell to their arms.

There was looting a-plenty in its streets and red death was widespread among its inhabitants. In the height of their blood rage the soldiers came upon a number of American missionaries, who had refused to obey the instructions of the Consul to withdraw to places of safety. But consuls and missionaries, British. Japanese and Americans, were all alike now to the victorious Nationalists. Some few were slain outright. Others escaped to a house on Socony Hill. Here they were surrounded by soldiers who kept up a continuous fire upon the house. Slowly they advanced and the inmates were marked for slaughter.

When all seemed over, an American sailor appeared upon the roof, and, a target for every Chinese rifle, signaled the gunboats in the river. The response was instantaneous and a shell screeched its way overhead. Then others as the warships laid down a barrage around the house.

The Chinese fled and landing parties from the ships took off the foreigners. They were saved, but in the bombardment many Chinese, some of them wholly innocent, were killed. Already the news is flying across China, not of the unprovoked attack upon the foreign civilians, but of the slaughter of unarmed Chinese by the shells from foreign battleships.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce

Shanghai May 16, 1927.

Mr. J. B. Powell, Editor
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Powell:—

We have been informed of your action in resigning from the Union Club on account of the opposition of some of the foreign members to editorials which you published in *The Review* advocating a policy of conciliation on the part of the Powers in respect to the present situation prevailing in China. In addition, we have been informed that you were asked to resign your membership in the American Chamber of Commerce, for similar reasons. Copies of your letters and statements dealing with the subject have been received and translated by this Chamber.

The editorial discussions which have appeared in *The China Weekly Review* urging non-intervention in China's internal political affairs on the part of the American Government, have not differed from the usual policy of the statesmen of your Government in both the past and present. Such discussions which have appeared in *The Review* on this subject, provide the key to the friendship between America and China.

The present situation prevailing in Shanghai is like the roaring of the angry sea. The fact that your paper can stand firmly on the traditional American policy toward China, without submitting to local influence, proves that you are the dearest friend of this country. It shows the real spirit of independence and liberty of the Amerian people.

After a careful perusal of your articles, we desire to express our unlimited sympathy and respect for you and we believe that the right and impartial policy of *The Review* will win in the long run.

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By Feng Sui-shan

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Motor Roads for South China

BY O. J. TODD

(*In The Oriental Engineer*)

TO those living in North China the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi seem far away. Even Kwangtung lying on the coast is not familiar to the majority of our engineers. It was with more than ordinary pleasure and interest, therefore, that I accepted the invitation of our Yunnan and Kweichow Committees to visit their provinces last fall. In the following lines an attempt will be made to present a picture of the situation in south and southwest China as it appears today to an engineer who is interested in the economic development of the country on modern western lines. In detailing my own experiences I will lay chief stress on the building of highways for motor transport.

Leaving Peking in early October I took the sea route to Hongkong and Haifong, then by rail to Hanoi and north to Yunnanfu, completing the section of my journey in three weeks, one week of which was taken up in Hongkong, Canton, Macao and Kowloon where rapid surveys were made of the transportation facilities in those districts. These last named cities on the coast are known to engineers for their many modern improvements built in accordance with western engineering standards.

In Hongkong, where millions have been spent in making this rocky island a comfortable and attractive place in which to live, perhaps the engineer's contribution is most evident in the transportation system—the cable operated Peak Railway, the scenic motor road around the island, and the miles of first class paved streets and walks. Kowloon, on the mainland ten minutes by ferry from Hongkong now rivals the older city as a desirable residential center with many miles of first class paved streets and a most up-to-date urban and suburban motorbus and taxi system. It has boulevards including a sixty mile motor road through the hills and along the shores of the bay. This is a most modern macadamized road as carefully designed and built as the best mountain motor roads of the Pacific Coast in America. It is without an equal as a pleasure drive in China. Macao, too, has its well laid out paved streets over which motor driving is a popular recreation. Here the work is older but substantially done. As in Hongkong and Kowloon it is a part of the port development under foreign administration.

In Canton, however, one sees more progress, for here the modern road has invaded the stronghold of an old Chinese city of narrow and crooked streets. It is only in very recent years that broad, well paved streets with good alignment have been known in this great city. Knowing the conservatism of old Canton one marvels at the strides that have been made in rebuilding the city on modern lines. With the Chief Engineer of the Canton-Hankow Railway we motored over miles of these new macadam roads and out beyond the business district to the residential parts where a new motor road leads to the site of Canton's future port—Whampoa. This suburban road had just been completed under the direction of our escort, Mr. Yee, who had previously served an apprenticeship with the Michigan State Highways Commission after graduation from the State University.

Western Transport

The railroads, too, were being rapidly put in order after some disruption incident to civil war the preceeding year. I was later informed that by January all three railways out of Canton were running full train schedules on time, with satisfactory service to the general public. The railway from Kowloon to Canton is a fine piece of modern engineering and the service as I found it in late January was first class. The trains were making the trip on schedule time—less than four and a half hours for the run.

Comfortable steamboats were found running from Hongkong to Canton, Macao, and Wuchow (up the West River). So this coast district around Canton and Hongkong reflected most unmistakably the effects of western engineering practice in transportation to say nothing of other lines including modern water supply, city lighting etc.

Reaching Yunnanfu in late October I was confronted with a situation quite in contrast to the Canton area. Here we were at the "jumping-off place". The narrow gauge railway from Indo-China through southern Yunnan had made ingress to the capital easy and fairly comfortable. This railway taps the great Yunnanfu plain or plateau lying over 6,000 feet above sea level—a rich agricultural center to which much of the wealth of the province gravitates. But Yunnan Province is a vast territory with high mountains from border to border and almost without roads ,except those over which

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men on foot and mules may travel. Cart roads are local, short and poorly maintained. It is an undeveloped country from the engineer's viewpoint.

Famine Roads

My assistant, Mr. Pond, a Kwangtung man with several years road building experience in America, preceeded me in Yunnan four months and was able to assist me greatly in making appraisals of men and things as we found them in this far corner of China. As a result of preliminary investigations it was decided to undertake in this province a road building programme using the available $300,000 to start the "good roads" movement as a means to prevent future famines. With the approval of the Yunnanfu officials this programme was adopted and we decided to build east and north from the capital as far as our funds would permit.

In October and early November we went into the question of location and type of road after considerable field study and it then seemed wisest to build a well graded earth motor road with 7% maximum grades starting near the railway station in Yunnanfu continuing out the main paved south street to the east. The old stone road to the east of the city needs widening and straightening, making the new road twenty-five feet wide.

Old Carts

Due to the use of very crude country carts in this region these vehicles will either be routed over other roads or restricted to an eight foot path on one side of the new road. The solid wooden wheels of these vehicles soon become irregular by bouncing over the rough stone pavements and with their rough edges tear up the earth roads in damp weather. There is a fine opportunity here to introduce a new type of wide tired wheels preferably made of steel. They could be used with little damage to the new motor roads.

The topography of the country north-east of Yunnanfu toward Yanglin and beyond to the north is favorable for road construction. There is no difficulty here in getting good grades with a fairly straight alignment. The soil is mostly red or yellow clay with but little sand. In wet weather it is nearly as sticky as the clay of Hunan or Kweichow, but with sun and wind dries rapidly. Fortunately for road maintenance there is a great deal more sunshine in this Yunnanfu region than in the provinces of Kweichow or Szechuan. Also there is little brush and few shade trees to hold dampnesss. This makes an earth road more possible than in Hunan, Kweichow or Szechuan.

The matter of paving this Yunnan road is one to be considered later. Eventually a macadam surface at least twenty feet wide and a foot thick in the middle should be placed on all of this road bed. As an earth road it will probably not be usable for more than 60% of the year. But stone is not readily at hand near Yunnanfu as in the more mountainous districts along the eastern or northern border of the province. Its cost will be rather high compared with the earthwork, but the Province, or the city of Yunnanfu, can and will eventually raise the funds to pay for such surfacing.

Road Benefits

The benefits to be derived from these motor roads are incalcuable at the present time for the resources of Yunnan have never been properly developed. From a famine prevention standpoint there is every reason for improving travel facilities for approach to the capital. The bringing in of hides, wood oil, silk, etc. on ponies from remote points, days travel distant. is an extravagance that keeps the country in its state of obscurity. Rice or wheat seldom are carried far due to the great cost of transport whether on the backs of men or animals. It averages from 35 cents to 50 cents per ton-mile over the mountain paths where no carts can go. The radius of productive grain transport is therefore small indeed. In time of drought. famine cannot be avoided except in very sparsely populated districts. Good communication, then, will prove the first great help in solving the food problem in this province. It was after coming to this conclusion that the Famine Commission decided to put all its available funds in the building of standard roads for motor traffic.

Native Bridges

The last week of November and the entire month of December were spent in the province of Kweichow walking over stone paved paths where carts have never been known. We entered the province between Lo P'ing and Hwangtsopa in the south-western corner of Kweichow after crossing a fine stone bridge over a turbulent mountain stream that goes to feed the main north branch of the West River. In bridge building these natives are skillful. The center arch of this bridge is seventy feet across, the two other arches being each thirty-five feet. The structure is substantial and artistic. Other bridges made from the local limestone rock show a skill in this line of work equal to anything of the kind found elsewhere in China. Several of these were crossed on the long road leading north-east to Kweiyang, the capital. Nearly all of this long road is stone paved and from three to ten

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feet in width depending on its location with respect to large towns. Due to the frequency of rains travel is extremely difficult over the clay for a great portion of the year. Men, who carry most of the loads here, must have good footing in order to make any progress in handling freight or carrying mountain chairs.

Roads Needed

Kweichow needs motor roads as does no other province in the country. It is very mountainous country with no navigable streams worth mentioning. Only at the northern border are there feeders to the Yangtze that can be used by medium sized craft. Good roads are the only means of developing the country and making it accessible to the outside world. Railways are needed but will not come for a few years. Motor roads are possible now. Trunk lines should be built from Kweiyang to the north, the east and the southeast, and later to the west to Yunnanfu. The most important of these main roads seems to be the one to the north. It is on this work that the Governor of Kweichow, Tsao Chi-tsun, has concentrated his efforts and enlisted the support of the Famine Relief Commission.

Reaching Kweiyang the last day of November I was surprised to find the activity that existed there in road building. Over a thousand soldiers as well as famine refugees were at work on a good thirty foot motor road around the city. This loop will be about thirty li in length. Early in December the Governor had organized students of both sexes for this work and they were going at the new task in good humor. It was planned to have the boys work one week and the girls the next having class work in the school the alternate weeks. This plan include all able bodied students over fourteen years of age taking men from the law school and girls from the normal. Even though the days they worked were short compared with hardened coolies, a right beginning hand been made.

Projected Road

A two weeks inspection trip was made north from Kweiyang to Tungtze near the Szechuan border. From this city the main road will run west and a little north to meet a branch of the Yangtze at Chihshui from where motor launches can carry goods and passengers to Chungking. Altogether this road will be about 400 miles (1,200 li) in length. Its cost is estimated at approximately $2,500,000. The grades are to be 7% maximum except for very short stretches where 8% may be used. Limestone is plentiful everywhere so that the middle twenty feet will be macadamized. It is planned to make the grade thirty feet wide over all allowing five feet on the hillside for drainage. There will be one rather bad river crossing at the Wu Chang Ho but here the engineering problems are not extremely difficult.

Low Cost

With the local labor reasonable in price, and the plan of the Governor to use soldiers for the greater part of this work, it seems likely that this road can be built for about $6,000 per mile ($2,000 per li). The one large bridge will cost upward of $1,000,000. For the first year or two a ferry system will be employed at that point. Smaller bridges will be of local stone built at a low cost. Everywhere the counties or hsiens will assist by a local labor road tax or assessment. Each village will be given a certain stretch of road to build on the same plan used in Kwangsi to the south.

The Famine Commission is proceeding with this work using first all the poorer people that care to come to the project. The farmers will be employed to recruit up to about 2,000 men. Mr. W. T. Wong, an American trained engineer, has already been sent in with an engineering party to locate and supervise construction of this trunk line under direction of the Famine Commission working with the Governor. It is a two year undertaking with things running as planned. Political upheaval in the proving would delay the work. At present, however, peaceful conditions prevail there and the province is particularly free from bandits. There also appears to be a united spirit on the part of all classes to support the Governor in his endeavor to open up the province. Those who went through the typhus epidemic of less than two years ago near Tsunyi, and those who are interested in a fairly rapid mail service, as well as merchants, missionaries and officials all are working toward the same end.

New Life

With this first trunk line of motor road completed, Kweichow will become more a part of commercial China than she has seemed heretofore. She will also become better known as a health resort by those who need to get up into the mountains. Her mineral wealth will be developed, for she has coal in abundance and iron, beside many other metals. Then the line to the southeast will become almost a necessity in order to get in foreign made goods at a low price. That road will strike the Kwangsi border near Lipo and go on to Liuchowfu and on down the West River to Wochow.

(Continued on page 330)

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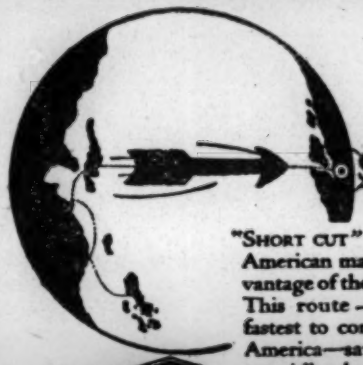

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(*Continued from page 328*)

Kwangsi is now doing her share in road building under able management and the rivalry may well continue for some time until motors may run from Canton through Kweiyang to the Yangtze.

Proper Spirit

Roads to the east and west from Kweichow's capital will follow in a few years—perhaps within the next two years. They are costly and require man power in which this province is not oversupplied. The movement has been started, however, and will be given every encouragement by the Famine Commission. The most hopeful sign of all was the intense enthusiasm of the Governor of the province and the loyal support he seemed to be given by the people generally. We need more of this spirit that permits united effort in making it possible to construct public utilities where the whole community will benefit.

WHAT THEY SAY !

Fukien Province, May 12, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—

I want to express personal appreciation of your attitude toward the American Chamber of Commerce and its attempt to dictate your policy. Even more than before do I appreciate why my friend (editor of important Church publication in America) used to mention as your sense of fair play.

EDITOR, IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS JOURNAL.

Osaka, Japan, May 6, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—

I see that you have incurred the wrath of the *North-China Daily News*, 'official' British newspaper in China, and also those whose minds it does so much to make up. I have considerable sympathy for foreign business folks in China who are suffering as a result of the present chaos, but I nevertheless am convinced that their demand for military intervention is quite mistaken. Possibly were I in their position, I would not be able to keep the correct perspective either, and would allow comparatively small considerations to move me to ignore more important matters, but since I am not personally suffering any loss I am able to perceive, to my own satisfaction at least, that foreign intervention is the last thing that will do anyone any good in China, unless it be the Communists.

You are to be congratulated on having had the "guts" to take what you knew would prove to be a most unpopular stand. The fact that your position coincides with that of Washington, and that in the long run it will prove to have been the right one, doesn't help much in your present predicament, I presume. I predict, however, that you and Mr. C. J. Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, American paper in Tientsin, and a few other journalists are going to feel later on that it was worth while to have stood a bit of abuse and misunderstanding for awhile. Not only the doors it will open for you in the future, but also the satisfaction of having seen more clearly than others, will bring you staisfaction. Enclosed find check for my subscription to be sent to the United States.

I find the Japanese people extremely informed and sensible regarding the China problem. They are very suspicious and distrustful of Baron Tanake, the new Premier, and in case he foolishly decides to swerve in any fuadamental way from Shidehara's policy of patience and sympathy, he will scarcely get away with it.

AMERICAN RESIDENT

Tsinanfu, Shantung, May 5, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:

I learn from my friends, not one but many, that the policy of *The China Weekly Review* is always fair. unbiased and farsighted and that as a result you have been dragged into a conflict with the devils of imperialists and die-hards in Shanghai. I am sure that you will not change your policy and equally sure you will win the victory, because you have numerous staunch supporters and sympathizers who believe in a "square deal" in international problems. If the people abroad know the facts, they naturally will not support intervention in China. Long live *The Review* and here's my check for a subscription,

CHINESE MERCHANT

Peking, May 4, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—

I was very glad to read in the papers that you are taking a bold stand against the British gun-boat policy in China. You are undoubtedly right in this case and the whole population of China, as well as rightminded foreigners in China, are with you. I hope you will do more good work along this line. With best wishes for your success.

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P.W. Zee, General Manager of the Dah Foong Cotton Mill.
Shi Van Tai, General Manager of the Tsing Tai Cotton Mill.
Seu Tsing Jan, General Manager of the Poh Yei Cotton Mill.
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Men and Events

J. W. Wheeler-Bennett of Ravensbourne, Keston, Kent, England, has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of investigating the present situation in China.

In the April 23 issue of *The Review* in giving the "Who's Who" of Miss Soumay Tcheng it was inadvertently stated that her appointment as Judge was in 1917. It should have been 1927.

R. W. Scott, a member of the editorial staff of the Washington, D. C. *Star* who was in Shanghai for a few days last week has departed for Hongkong, Canton and Manila, and after a visit there will return to Shanghai.

Lt. Commander Charles L. Stephenson of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy, has arrived in Shanghai with the Sixth Regiment Marines now stationed at Shanghai. Lt. Com. Stevenson has been in China several times in recent years.

Dr. Kuo-cheng Wu, a graduate of Princeton University, has been appointed chief secretary of the Section of Foreign Relations of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu at Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Randall Gould of Peking have departed for Hankow for a brief trip. Mr. Gould is representative in Peking for the *United Press Associations* and is making an inspection of conditions in the Yangtsze Valley.

W. B. Pettus, principal of the Yenching School of Chinese Studies in Peking has arrived in Shanghai and according to report is investigating the possibilities for establishing a similar school for the study of the Chinese language in Shanghai.

Vincent Sheean, correspondent for the *North American Newspaper Alliance* who is now in Hankow writing a series of articles about the Nationalist Government in that city, has gone to Honan province for the purpose of observing the advance of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

John R. Morris, former general manager of the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo who was forced to return to America some time ago on account of ill health, has joined the staff of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and is now stationed in Denver.

The *China Christian Advocate* of Shanghai which has been published as a monthly journal for several years is to be changed to a weekly and to be devoted chiefly to news concerning church movements and activities. Frank T. Cartwright, formerly of Futsing, Fukien province will have charge of the editorial work.

The British Shanghai Defense Force has issued a notic that on and after June 1 the entry of Chinese to buildings or camps will be restricted to those in possession of a military pass or those wearing a Consular or Municipal uniform or badge, or under a European foreman or employer. Hawkers must be in possession of a military pass.

H. P. Mills, a member of the staff of *The Shanghai Times*, has been appointed local correspondent in Shanghai for the *United Press Associations*, the appointment having been made by Randall Gould, general correspondent for China who has his office in Peking, but who was in Shanghai recently on his way to Hankow.

The fourteenth national trade convention of America will be held at Detroit May 25,26 and 27. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will make an address on America's foreign trade at a special luncheon session to be given under the auspices of the American Manufacturers Export Association.

P. M. Anderson of the West Coast Life Insurance Company, Shanghai, has just returned from Hongkong and Canton where he has been on business for several weeks. The West Coast Life Insurance Company, of which W. R. Rice and Company, are managers, has just opened an office in Hongkong.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Patterson of New York have arrivod in Shanghai and are staying at the Astor House Hotel. Mr. Patterson is president of the Peacock Motion Picture Company of New York and Shanghai and is here on business connected with the firm.

General Huang Fu, Minister of Education in Dr. W. W. Yen's cabinet, has been appointed mayor of Greater Shanghai, a position which had remained vacant since the resignation several months ago of V. K. Ting, who was Gen. Sun Chuan-fang's appointee.

The U. S. Consulate General at Shanghai during the week announced that E. S. Cunningham, who has been on an extended vacation to the United States, is expected back in Shanghai June 17 to resume his duties as Consul General.

(*Continued on page 335*)

Who's Who in China

Dr. Sie Cheou-Tchang

謝壽昌字冠生

Born at Chenghsien, Chekiang, in the year 1897. In 1914 Dr. Sie was graduated from St. Ignace College, Shanghai. In 1915 joining the Commercial Press as an editor, he was co-editor of the Encyclopedic Dictionary and author of many literary articles in the Eastern Miscellany. He also edited The Dictionary of Geographical Names. In 1918, he served as Secretary to the Universite L'Aurore, Shanghai, and in the meantime studied in the Department of Lettres-Droit of the same university. While serving in this capacity he compiled the Nouveau Dictionaire Francais-Chinois. In 1921 he graduated from the university and received the degree Licencie en Droit. In 1922 he went to France to further his studies in the Universite de Paris. He joined the Faculty of Law of the Paris University and in the meantime attended lectures in L'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. He received the degree Docteur en Droit from the Paris University in 1924, his doctoral dissertation being Esquisse d'une Histoire du Droit Chinois, which was very favorably commented upon by many sinologues and jurists. While in Paris, Dr. Sie was correspondent for the Eastern Miscellany and writer for the Revue Bleue. He assisted M. Cordier in revising the latter's famous work Histoire Generale de la Chine et de ses Relations avec les Pays Etrangers. He also translated many Chinese poems into French and English with the collaboration of the Irish poet, Mr. Conlan. Upon his return to China in 1924, he was immediately offered chairs in the Universite L'Aurore, the Futan University, and the National Institute, Woosung. In 1925 he also taught in the Chih Tze University and the Shanghai University of Law. At present, he is a member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government.

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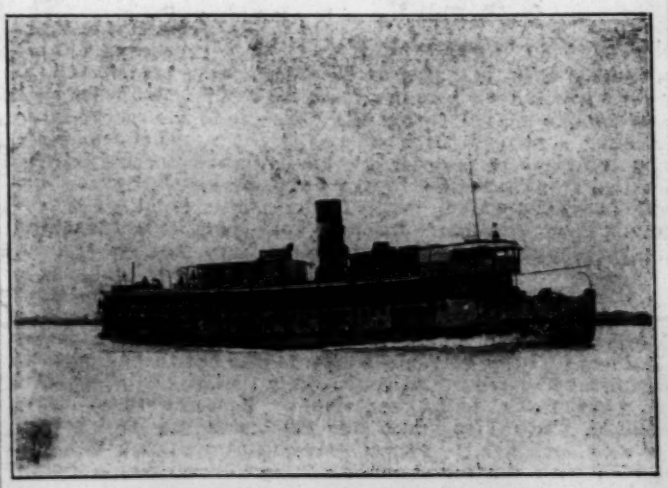

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Feng Yu-hsiang Takes the Field Against Chang Tso-ling

BY J. B. P.

Interest in the Chinese political situation which has been centered in the Yangtsze Valley for many weeks, has suddenly been transferred to Honan province where Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General" has at last emerged from his year's hibernation in Shensi, Kansu and Suiyuan, and is now definitely out in the open for the announced purpose of cleaning up the military situation in the North. According to more or less reliable information, Feng, who has ap proximately 50,000 troops has recently obtained munitions from Russia and also from the Hankow arsenal and is now moving eastward by four routes, one being by way of Kalgan to the north of Peking, another being through Shansi province where the cooperation of Yen Hsi-shan has been obtained, the third army, which is led by Feng personally, is moving directly eastward through Honan along the Lung-Hai Railway and has already occupied Loyang, the former headquarters of Wu Pei-fu. The fourth Kuominchun army is said to be moving eastward through southern Honan where it will cooperate with the Nationalist army in Hupeh under Gen. Tang Shen-tse.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Intentions

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang in Civilian Attire

According to a proclamation published in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai on Feng's behalf by Paul Pao, who represents the Kuominchun forces here, Feng is now definitely on the move and declares his intentions of cleaning up the military situation in the North, following which he will cooperate with the other Nationalist leaders in pressing for immediate revision of the treaties. The fact that Feng Yu-hsiang's agent, Paul Pao came to Shanghai directly from Hankow and proceeded immediately from Shanghai to Nanking, lends credence to the reports which have been in circulation in Chinese circles for a considerable period to the effect that Feng has succeeded in effecting a reconciliation or temporary truce between Nanking and Hankow in order that the Nationalists could present a united front in the final drive to eliminate Chang Tso-ling and his associate Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung. That the military forces in both Hankow and Nanking are cooperating with Feng is evident from the news reports.

Chiang Ksi-shek Takes Pukow

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has finally succeeded in sending a large force across the Yangtsze and occupying Pukow, the Chinese papers claiming that he succeeded in disarming a considerable force of White Russians who have been responsible for the bombardment of Nanking from the Pukow side. In addition to Chiang's action at Nanking three other generals, Chen Tiao-yuan, Bei Tsung-chi and Ho Yin-chin are also conducting a flank movement northward through Anhwei with the intention of cutting Chang Chung-chang's line of communications, which has had the effect of causing Chang to retreat northward. Whether a serious battle will develop in the vicinity of Pengpu in Anhwei province is not yet known. With reference to the situation in Honan, there have been reports that Wu Pei-fu has again shown signs of activity and is trying to induce Chang Tso-ling to advance him sufficient funds to enable him to advance on Hankow in cooperation with Gen. Yang Sen, the Szechuen militarist, who is reported to have occupied Shasi on the Yangtse in western Hupeh. However, the Nationalists at Shanghai profess that they do not take these activities of Wu Pei-fu or Yang Sen seriously. The Hankow Nationalists have dismissed Yang Sen from his command and have labeled him an outlaw.

How Long to Finish the Job

According to an interview with Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hankow Government, which was circulated by *Reuters* on Tuesday of this week, the Nationalists expect to defeat Chang Tso-ling within three months, but adherents of the Nanking Nationalists in Shanghai claim that it may not require so much time owing to dissension which has developed in the ranks of the Fengtien or Ankuochun Party, They say that there are two definite factions in Chang Tso-ling's ranks, one being led by Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-Staff of the Fengtien forces and the other by Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the Mukden warlord. It is said that Chinese interests in Manchuria are thoroughly tired of Chang Tso-ling, chiefly on account of his flooding of the territory with worthless paper currency which has also had the effect of antagonizing the powerful Japanese interests which have long been friendly toward Chang Tso-ling. According to these reports, Manchuria would shed no tears if Chang Tso-ling were eliminated and Yang Yu-ting placed in control of Chinese interests in Manchuria. It is said that Yang Yu-ting has no ambitions to become a national figure and that he would be content to remain in Manchuria and attend to business while cooperating with the Nationalists. On the other hand the other faction led by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, apparently would like to affiliate with the Hankow faction and help eliminate Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. At any rate the situation does not look any too bright for Chang Tso-ling, however the political wind may blow, for a serious defeat in Honan might mean the collapse of his entire army.

The International Situation

The presence in Shanghai of three leading experts from the Japanese foreign office, Messrs. Tani, Murai and Miura who have been conferring with Consul General Yada and other Japanese officials here combined with the arrival in Shanghai next Saturday of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister have tended to give the impression that both Japan and Britain are contemplating important changes in their policies toward China. The delegation from the Japanese foreign office, following conferences here have announced their intentions of proceeding immediately to Hankow for a further conference there with other Japanese Consuls and officials of the Upper Yangtsze area, following which they will return to Nanking for a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-k shek and Dr. C. C. Wu. As to Mr. Lampson, his movements have as yet been more or less shrouded in mystery, the Chinese *Kuo Wen* News claiming that he will proceed to Nanking for a conference with Chiang Kai-shek and C. C. Wu regarding settlement of the Nanking inncident. The Chinese news agency also claimed that Mr. Lampson had stated that since both the Northern and Southern leaders professed to be opposed to Bolshevism, there was no particular reason why they should not get together and bring about peace "so that foreign commerce could enjoy a period of peace and prosperity."

Sir Miles Lampson's apparent intention to go to Nanking was responsible for Eugene Chen giving out a statement warning Sir Austen Chamberlain to the effect that "England may suffer deep and lasting injury if she flirts with Chiang Kai-shek, who will not last out the summer." In Chiang's interview he denied that there had been any serious breach of the Chen-O'Malley agreement respecting the rendition of the Hankow Concession, but admitted that neither the British nor the Nationalists had followed up their policies. Chen also declared that the series of regrettable incidents which had developed in the Yangtsze Valley since the signing of the Chen-O'Malley agreement had been due to the British landing of troops at Shanghai and that events at Shanghai which had been cited as proof of the wisdom and necessity of landing the troops would never have occurred if the protection of the Settlement had been left to the normal police forces of the International Settlement.

Confiscation of Yoong Tsun-ching's Property

Of local interest in connection with the administration of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was the announcement on May 15 that Gen. Chiang had ordered the confiscation of the properties of Yoong Tsun-ching at Wusih, consisting of several flour mills and one cotton mill on the grounds that Yoong has assisted in the financing of Sun Chuan-fang. Gen. Chiang also announced the appointment of Chang Shou-yoong, president of Kwang Hua University as chairman of the finance committee of Kiangsu and Chekiang. M. Chang was formerly financial commissioner of Chekiang province. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has also announced a special tax upon silk cocoons of 2½ percent as a further means of raising revenues for military purposes.

(*Continued from page 332*)

"Tsao Chao," which has been produced for the screen by The Great China Film Co., Shanghai, from the famous Chinese tragedy, "The Three Kingdoms", is now showing in Victoria Theatre in Haining Road. This picture deals with the life of Tsao Chao, a traitor Premier of the Han dynasty who forced his way into the Imperial Palace and murdered the Empress.

In a letter addressed to the British Consul General in Shanghai during the week, Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, states that on April 22 about 1.30 p. m. a British soldier stationed in the Public School for Chinese in Elgin road raped a Chinese maid servant by the name of Lee. Mr. Quo requests that the offender be severely dealt with so as to pacify popular indignation and uphold public decency.

The International Labor Office at Geneva has published as a special pamphlet a treatise by P. Henry entitled "Some Aspects of the Labor Problem in China," reprinted from the *International Labor Review*, January, 1927. The author states that China continues to develop its economic life despite the successive internal disputes since the establishing of the republic.

Herman Swenson, who has been engaged in missionary work at Kuyuan, (via Sian) Kansu province, has written to friends in Shanghai that he and his family departed on April 13 for Shanghai, traveling overland by way of Sian and Taiyuanfu and hoping to reach Shanghai the latter part of the present month. Mr. Swenson's address in Shanghai will be in care of the China Inland Mission.

"Safety First" is the title of a new weekly paper to be published in the interests of the local defense forces. Prominent American and British residents are sponsoring the project. Carroll Lunt will be the editor, Francis C. Millington, business manager, and B. L. Gabbott, mechanical superintendent of the Willow Press, will attend to the printing details of the production.

E. Carl Wallen, cameraman for *Paramount Pictures, Inc.*, has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of photographing the Chinese revolution for thousands of movie houses in the United States and other countries. Mr. Wallen, several years ago won distinction through making a number of exclusive pictures of the Sultan of Turkey for the Hearst Newspapers in the United States, for which service he was decorated by the Turkish Government.

The current issue of *Chinese Correspondence*, which is the weekly organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Wuchang, contains portraits of four members of the International Workers' Delegation to China, as follows: Earl Browder, American; Tom Mann, British; Jacques Doriot, French, and Sydor Stoler, the secretary. Among the articles is one on British Imperialism and the New Orientation of its Agrarian Policy in India.

The Social Association of Business Men, of which Siow Choon-leng is president, organized in 1925, is circularizing the community of Shanghai to increase its membership, composed of both Chinese and foreigners. The annual membership fee is fixed at ten dollars and there are no monthly subscriptions, nor an entrance fee. It is proposed to erect a clubhouse either in Nanking Road or near the Bund, to be furnished in Sino-Foreign style. The capital is to be borrowed by the president on his own responsibility.

S. R. Davenport, export manager of Colgate and Company, of Jersey City, N. J., manufacturers of soaps and cosmetics, is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai on May 20 and will be here for several days. Mr. Davenport is accompanied by J. K. Colgate, one of the officials of the Company.

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Issued Every Sunday

Contents: Political, Economic And Cultural Materials Regarding Nationalist China

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From the Chinese Press

May 9.—Kuominchun troops under personal command of Feng Yu-hsiang begin moving from Tung-kwan toward Loyang in Honan for the purpose of cutting the Fengtien line of communication and forcing Fengtien back into Chihli Province; Feng wires Chiang Kai-shek at Nankiang urging Chiang to move against Chang Chung-chang at once—Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs, notifies Spanish Minister that since the Chinese-Spanish commercial treaty will expire on August 10 immediate steps for negotiating a new treaty should be be taken—Chang Chung-chang sends large quantity of rice to relieve famine in the Yenchowfu area—Nanking Government decides to publish a 'Government Gazette'—Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking announces that the sum of $10,000 monthly saved by cutting down expenses will be used in payment of salaries of Chinese diplomats and consuls abroad—Entire army of Gen. Liu Tsung-hua in Honan goes over to Feng Yu-hsiang and rumored that other Honanese troops which have been cooperating with Fengtien are also going over to the Christian General; Chang Hsueh-liang and Han Lin-tsung confer on serious situation and decide to make another appeal to Wu Pei-fu to take the field against the Kuominchun—Large mass meeting held in Shanghai on May 9, National Humiliation Day and anniversary of the presentation of the Japanese Twenty-One Demands, and many speeches delivered against the Japanese; millions of pamphlets distributed from a Nationalist airplane—Shanghai Mass meeting in connection with National Humiliation Day passes resolution (1) that a loan of $30,000,000 be raised at once for financing the Nanking Government; (2) that all Chinese newspapers be requested to cease publishing Japanese advertisements; (3) that further protests be lodged with the local foreign authorities over the barbed wire barricades, the continued presence of foreign gunboats and the continued flying of British airplanes over Chinese territory.

May 10—Kuo Wen reports that a new cabinet in Peking under Gen. Chin Yun-peng is to be formed following the Dragon Boat Festival—Japanese and Chinese delegates at Peking decide to suspend discussion on the 'most favored nation' clause in the proposed commercial treaty but to continue discussion of the questions dealing with navigation—Score of White Russian soldiers belonging to the command of Gen. Chang Chung-chang who attempted surprise attack on Nanking, were captured by Chiang Kai-shek's forces—Spanish Minister in Peking consults Wellington Koo about treaty revision—Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin assumes office as commander of 44th Revolutionary army at Tatung—Feng Yu-hsiang announces formation of six armies to operate against Fengtien over six routes as follows: Central line by Feng Yu-hsiang; Eastern line, Liu Tsung-hua; Southern line, Yoh Wei-chin; Northern line, Soong Chai-yuan; Left and right wings, Hsu Yung-chang and Sun Chien tsoong; Central line already advancing on Loyang—Madame Borodin and other Russians held prisoners in Peking transferred from military court to High Court of Justice for regular trial—Since Liang Shih-yi, reported to have largest deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Peking, he has been appointed to interview the bank officials regarding the situation created by the embezzlement of the Chinese comprodore—Chiang Kai-shek appoints Gen. Bei Tsung-chi as commander of 13th Revolutionary army—Generals Kow Ying-chieh, Chang Hsueh-liang and others arrive in Pengpu to celebrate Chang Chung-chang's birthday—Chang Chung-chang remits $180,000 to Tsingtao to pay the Navy which is now under the command of Admiral Wu Chi-hsing, since Chang Chung-chang executed 'Admiral-General' Pi Shou-tseng—Branch of Bank of Taiwan reopens in Foochow without incident—Japanese service ship Muruto arrives in Shanghai with 750 Marines and Japanese announce that the Crusier Sendai is departing immediately for Hankow—*Toho* Japanese news agency report from Peking states that since 'America, Britain, and Japan have washed their hands of the Nanking affair' that it is possible that the Nanking case will be settled individually by the Powers.

May 11—Kuo Wen Chinese news agency states that a new Cabinet is certainly to be formed in Peking shortly and that the expense will not exceed $800,000 a month for all departments—Feng Yu-hsiang has reached Tungkwan in Honan—Later dispatch from Feng Yu-hsiang states that the First Kuominchun has reached and occupied Shengchow and that Gen. Liu Tsung-hua's men have retreated toward Loyang, but a still later telegram states that Feng's troops have actually reached Loyang and that Gen. Liu's men have all surrendered to Feng—Nanking forces announce an immediate attack on Chang Chung-chang's forces at Pukow—*Kuo Wen* states that Sun Chuan-fang

has made a secret deal with Chiang Kai-shek whereby Sun's troops will cooperate against Chang Chung-chang—Nanking report states that the Nationalist loan of $30,000,000 will be apportioned equally between the Chinese Bankers, the Gentry and the various hsiens of the province—Waichiaopu in Peking announces closure of legations in Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Cuba and Mexico in the interest of economy—Mrs. Borodin and 19 other Russians being held prisoner in Peking transferred to High Court of Justice for normal trial—Nanking message states that government revenues will be managed by the financial committee of Kiangsu and Shanghai with branches in Nanking—Chien Hsin-tse, Shanghai banker appointed vice-minister of finance at Nanking—Shanghai 'factory for the unemployed' has been taken over by the Nationalist Government and will be turned into a Laborers' University, the leaders of the movement being Tsai Yun-pei, Chang Chin-kiang and Wu Tsung-hsin—*Toho*, Japanese agency, reports that Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the anti-Japanese agitations at Wuhu, Anhwei to stop—Hankow message states that Gen. Yang Sen is moving down river from Szechuen with 10 000 troops with the intention of attacking Hankow—Jardine, Matheson Steamer Kangwo and other British steamers fired on by Sun Chuan-fang's troops below Nanking, but firing stopped when the destroyer which was escorting the steamers, sounded two sharp blasts with its siren—May 9 celebrations in Hankow pass off quietly, the only unusual incidents being distribution of anti-imperialist literature among the foreign sailors and marines, and also distribution of anti-Chiang Kai-shek literature—Japanese consular officials and other officials hold conference in Mukden to consider a new method for appointing consuls and also to consider the matter of defense of Japanese interests outside of the Kwantung Leased Area and also the question of abolition of consular jurisdiction—National Humiliation Day, May 9, celebrated by big parade to Japanese Consulate but on account of rain the crowd of 10,000 dwindled to 40—80 percent of Japanese community at Hankow has evacuated and Japanese residents Corporation reduced to hard straits; Electric light works being operated by the navy and Ice Company closed down completely; Japanese shops which have been supplying necessities for the Japanese Community forced to close up—Gen. Chang, commander of the 'independent' division at Foochow, Fukien, reported to be making preparations for invading Kiang-i province—Huge lantern procession at Foochow to celebrate establishment of Nanking Government.

May 12—Viscount Shibusawa, prominent Japanese financier and Messrs. Kodama and Yasukawa of the Sino-Japanese Business Men's League, call on Premier Tanaka and urge that Government takes 'prudential' measures for protection of Japanese residents in Yangtze Valley—Japanese cruisers Yahagi departs for Tsingtao; Muroto for Port Arthur; Sendai for Hankow; Abukuma for Japan and Destroyer No. 25 also for Japan, all having been at Shanghai for several days—*Toho* report states that documents seized in Soviet raid in Peking show that sum of Mex. $642,000 was spent as 'secret and administrative funds in China in the six months from Jan. 1, 1926 and that $50,000 was paid to 32 Russian aviators with the Nationalist army—*Toho* reports that communist influence in the Canton area has practically been eliminated due to victory of Gen. Chien Ta-chun commander of 20th division over Gen. Chen Chia-yu who was supporting the communists; reported that Gen. Chien To-chun is planning to advance into Hunan but Chiang Kai-shek's commander in Canton, Gen. Li Chi-shen denies that an invasion of Hunan is being planned and that he will only defend the Kwangtung-Hunan border—Rear Admiral Oyamada, aid-de-camp to the Japanese Emperor who is inspecting the Japanese forces in China, arrives at Tsingtao—Gen. Ho Yin-chin, affiliated with Chiang Kai-shek arrives at Chinkiang and makes plans for crossing the Yangtsze for purpose of launching attack on Yangchow—*Kuo Wen* report states that Feng Yu-hsiang has telegraphed to Gen. Tang Shen-tse that Feng's forces have repulsed the army of the Fengtien commander, Liu Tsung-hua and that Feng has occupied Loyang and urges Gen. Tang to launch an immediate attack on Fengtien—Chiang Kai-shek expected in Shanghai shortly—Procurators Court in Peking refuses to grant permission for American lawyers to appear in defense of the Russians arrested in the Soviet Embassy raid, but will permit them to appear as listeners—*Kuo Wen* reports that in accordance with the terms for rendition of the British concession in Tientsin in future all patients of whatever nationality will be admitted to the municipal hospitals—Chiang Kai-shek appoints Gen. Chou Feng-chi, commander at Shanghai as martial law commander for

(Continued on page VI)

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Physical Education in China

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Pp. xvii & 314 Price, $2.00

The Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers

In the American Consular Court for the District of Shanghai, China.

In re Estate of THOMAS FRANCIS DOYLE, Deceased.	Estate No. 84 NOTICE Filed April 26, 1927 Shanghai, China JAMES M. HOWES Clerk of the U.S. Court for China

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS FRANCIS DOYLE, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before October 30th, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LUCY DOYLE

Address:
c/o Savoy Hotel
Shanghai.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity			Sale Price May 12th.	Sale Price May 18th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity May 12th.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct.	1,	1952	108¾	108¾	7.25
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct.	1,	1945	105¾	105½	6.95
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov	1,	1942	100½	100	7.00
Argentine Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	6	May.	1,	1960	99¾	99⅞	6.05
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec.	1,	1951	96½	96	7.35
Austrian Government S. F. Guaranteed Loan..	7	June	1,	1943	104½	103⅜	6.65
French Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	8	Sep.	15,	1945	100	110	7.00
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947			78¾	77½	7.10
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct.	1,	1949	107¾	107½	6.35
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept.	15,	1950	102¾	102⅞	6.80
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb.	1.	1945	103	102⅞	6.75
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan.	15,	1945	104⅝	104⅝	6.55
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct.	1,	1954	98½	99½	6.55
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6⅛	July	1,	1944	98½	98½	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures .	6⅛	Jan.	1,	1941	98½	98½	6.65
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov.	1,	1944	100½	100½	7.45
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct.	15,	1942	100½	100¼	7.00
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corpn. Cumulative	7	Pfd. Stock			100	99½	7.04
Victor Talking Manchine Company Cum. Prior..	7	Pfd. Stock			98	98¼	7.12
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock			91⅛	90⅛	7.77

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 18, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—To-days London Bar Silver quotations—25 1/16d. ready and 25 1/16d. forward, are the same as those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London has remained unchanged at 26 1/16d.

The exchange market in regard to exports and imports continues very inactive. By selling yen this week local speculators have increased their over-sold position to approximately Yen 35,000,000.

The market is quietly steady, and closes with sellers of sterling T/T 2/6 5/8d., New York 61 7/8, Yen 76 5/8.

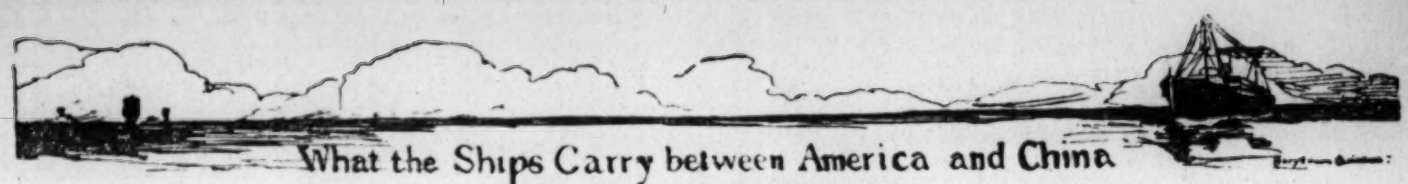
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 82,237,000 an increase of Tls. 2,405,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 81,890,000 a increase of $ 200,000
Estimated value Tls. 141,197,000 as against Tls. 115,385,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for April	Thursday May 12	Wednesday May 13	Friday May 14	Monday May 16	Tues. May 17	Wed. May 18
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.293	2/6 1/4	2/6 1/4	2/6 1/4	2/6 1/4	2/6 1/4	2/6 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/6 1/2	2/6 1/2	2/6 1/2	2/6 1/2	2/6 1/2	2/6 1/2
T/T India	169.000	168	168	168	168	168	168
T/T France	1.562.826	1560	1560	1560	1560	1560	1560
T/T N. Y.	61.337	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
T/T Hamburg		258	258	258	258	258	258
T/T H'kong	80.707	80 1/4	80 1/4	80	80	79 3/4	79 3/4
T/T Japan	78.940	78	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 1/2
T/T Batavia	152.457	152 1/4	152 1/4	152 1/4	152 1/4	152 1/4	152 1/4
T/T Straits	91.837	92	92	92	90	92	92
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.293	2/8 1/4	2/8 1/4	2/8 1/4	2/8 1/4	2 8 1/4	2/8 1/4
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8 3/8	2/8 3/8	2/8 3/8	2/8 3/8	2/8 3/8	2/8 3/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/8.606	2/8 5/16	2/8 5/16	2/8 5/16	2/8 5/16	2/8 5/16	2/8 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1.692.826	1690	1690	1690	1690	1690	1690
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	64.837	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	May 12	May 13	May 14	May16	May 17	May 18
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	25 15/16	26	26	25 15/16	25 15/16	25 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.56	G. $. 56 1/8	G. $. 56 1/8	G. $. 56	G. $. 55 7/8	G. $.55 7/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 375.40	373.60	375.00	373.80	372.20	372.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	Tls. 110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.80	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 72.9625	73.10	73.375	73.15	73.275	73.25
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.83
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	New York on London	T/T 485 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	3 11/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 29/32
,, 4 ,,	3 11/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 1/8
,, 6 ,,	3 11/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11 5/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil's—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.49 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT PIERCE.

April 8.

To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	Pls.	26
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	12
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	26
,, Whole, Moist	,,	136
Oil, Wood	,,	7,697
Walnuts, Shelled	,,	21
Fans, Wheat Straw	Pcs.	36,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	512

To Vancouver.

Kittysols	Pcs.	12,487
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	733

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 43	Pls.	42.24
White, other Ports Bls. 32	,,	31.88

To Chicago.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,370

To Baltimore.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	185

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	10,20
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow Hankow Bls. 5	,,	5.06

To St. Joseph.

Brassware	,,	8

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 13	,,	13.14

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 15	,,	47 21
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	165
Walnuts, Shelled	,,	289

To Huntingdon

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 40	,,	39.86

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	414

To Houston.

Hair, Human	,,	46

To New Bedford.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 23	Pls.	75 53

To New Jersey.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	576

To New Orleans.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	1 0

To New York.

Silk, Raw Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 20	Pls.	19 93
White, other Ports Bls 5	Pls.	4 00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled from Dupions: Shanghai Bls. 17	Pls.	16.98
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	13.57
Tea, Scented, Shanghai	,,	7
Bristles	,,	45
Brassware	,,	23
Chinaware, Fine	,,	5
Hair, Human	,,	53
Intestines Sheep's, Salted	,,	8
Intestines, Pigs' Salted	,,	58
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,547
Woodware	,,	8
Musk	Taels	320
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	121,800
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	5,219
,, Kid	,,	2,940
,, Lamb	,,	23,290
,, Leopard	,,	82
,, Marmot	,,	552
,, Mole	,,	7,000
,, Moufflon	,,	400
,, Raccoon	,,	4,024
,, Sheep	,,	2,000
,, Weasel	,,	25,321
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,638

PRESIDENT TAFT,

Apri. 8.

To Hongkong.

Tea, Leaf, Unfired, other Ports	Pls.	48
Tea, Stalk, Shanghai	,,	37
,, ,, other Ports	,,	15
Dates	,,	119
Treasure: Dollars, Chinese	Hk. Tls.	12,000

To Manila.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.75
,, ,, Shantung	,,	10,06
,, Piece Goods	,,	12,23
,, Handkerchiefs	,,	2,12
Cotton Yarn, Grey, Shanghai	Pls.	63
Cotton Socks	,,	4
,, Turkish Towels	,,	37
Nankeens	,,	66
Beans	,,	685
Groundnuts, Shelled	,,	669
Hams	,,	390
Lard	,,	315
Oil, Groundnut	,,	1,275
Sea Blubber	,,	35
Seeds, Melon	,,	104
Sweetmeats	,,	20
Canned Fish	Doz.	60
,, Fruit	,,	40
,, Meats	,,	156
Cotton Handkerchiefs	,,	1,200
Soap, Toilet	,,	200
Sheetings, Grey	Pcs.	801
Shirtings White	,,	250
Eggs, Preserved	,,	5,300
,, Fresh	Pcs.	1,104,500
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	239

Foreign Goods.

T-Cloths, Grey, 34 in. by 25 yd., 7 lb. Jap	Pcs.	40
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Gals.	275

HANGSANG, April 12.

from U. S. A.

Steel Tubes	Pls.	420
,, Galvanized: Wire	,,	774
Cheese	,,	11
Dextrine	,,	120
Flour, Corn	,,	496
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	180
,, Stalk	,,	117
Cigarettes	Mille	82,500

CITY OF SPOKANE,

April 13.

from U. S. A.

Fish, Herring, Salt	Pls.	858
Timber: Hardwood Round Logs	Sup ft.	401,796
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,532,338
Softwood, Ordinary Clear Manufactured	,,	133,582
Softwood, Merchantable Ordinary, Manufactured	,,	109,990

WAWALONA, April 13.

from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	18,748
Wheat	,,	30,000
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary, Manufactured	Sup ft.	1,406,734
Softwood, Merchantable on net Measure	,,	153,860

WEST CHOPAKA,

April 14.

From U. S. A.

Steel, Galvanized: Wire Rope, Old	Pls.	128
,, Defective	,,	300
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	Gals.	25,120
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	833

UNKAI MARU No. 12,

April, 14.

From U S. A.

Wheat	Pls.	98,744
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup ft.	568,196
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	54,892

MAYA MARU, April 14.

from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	1,680

PRESIDENT McKINLEY,

April 14.

To Hongkong.

Tea, Black, Old, Hankow	Pls.	51
Tea, Green, other Kinds, other Ports	,,	21
Beans	,,	87
Dates	,,	14
Fungus, Black	,,	193
Groundnuts, in Shell	,,	186
Gypsum	,,	130
Hams	,,	184
Lotus-nuts	,,	46
Paper	,,	52
Rhubarb	,,	36
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	349
Vermicelli	,,	128
Eggs, Fresh	*Mille*	119
Treasure: Dollars, Chinese	Hk. Tls.	292,000

Foreign Goods.

Fish, Dried	Pls.	73

To Manila.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	2.61
Beans	,,	155

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market may be set down as having been dullish throughout the week under review, and whatever business was effected was limited to purchases made by a few local Mills, the market presenting for the greater part an uncertain appearance with alternative spells of strength and weakness. There appeared to be support whenever the tone showed any weakening tendency, while any improvement encouraged more offerings, so that range of fluctuations was kept within narrow limits. However, the steadiness in the rates displayed by the market is interpreted by many as an indication of the inherent strength of the interior marts, while others contend that those believing in higher prices are making no efforts to force matters at this early stage of the season and are satisfied to bide their time until the development of the new crop is more definitely ascertained and the outlook of the present Yarn market assumes amore prosperous aspect.

Yarn:—Meagre demand from the interior coupled with the weakness of raw material has led during the week to an easier market for yarn, prices having declined some Tls 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 from last week's level.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	8.54
American-Middling last reported	8.72
Tone of Market, *Steady*.	

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May	285
Fine Oomra, May	290
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	312
Tone of the market—*Steady*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	15.75 Sept.
	15.63 July.
	15.95 Oct.
	16.14 Dec.
	16.19 Jan.
	16.39 Mar.
Tone of the market:—*Steady*	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	33.00
Shanghai, Spot	32.50
M. Ginned, Spot	32.75
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	33.50
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf	32.00
Tone of the market—*Firm.*	

(*Continued from page 337*)

Chekiang; Chiang Kai-shek requests Chow Pei-tsung recently appointed managing director of the Central Government Bank, to proceed at once to the organization of the bank in Shanghai—*Kuo Wen* reports that Wu Pei-fu is trying to effect an association with certain military leaders in Szechuen and Yunnan, apparently Yang Sen and Tang Chi-yao, for the purpose of attacking the Hankow Government—*Kuo Wen* states that a British Marine wounded a Chinese coolie for spitting on a Jardine Matheson boat and that Eugene Chen will lodge a protest.

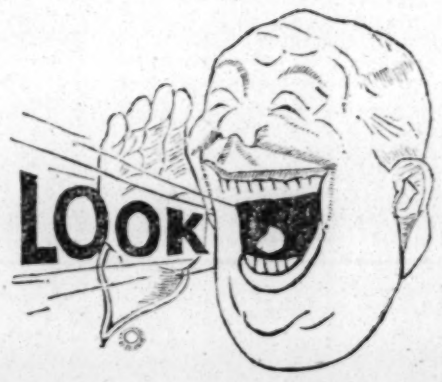
May 13—Yuan Hua-ling, member of staff of Chinese Electric Company, Tientsin, executed on orders of Chang Tso-ling on grounds he was in communication with Hankow "communists'—Report, allegedly circulated by British wireless that force of Northern troops landed on Tsungming Island near Shanghai denied—Plans for holding memorial service in Hangchow, Chekiang, in honor of the late civil governor Hsia Chao, held up due to rumors that he is still alive in Kwangtung Province, but family disclaims knowledge of his whereabouts; Hsia Chao who rebelled against Sun Chuan-fang prior to the advance of the Cantonese into Chekiang, was reported killed by Sun's forces, but case shrouded in mystery—*Kuo Wen* states that Peking shortly will be reorganized under a 'generalissimo' with only two departments, military and political—*Kuo Wen* report states that Hsu Chien has resigned from Hankow Government—Nanking report states that general offensive against Chang Chung-chang has been launched by Chiang Kai-hek's troops which have crossed the Yangtsze at Nanking and Chinkiang; reported Chiang has 30,000 troops in Nanking and more being sent up from Shanghai daily—Panchan Lama still remaining in Manchuria and seems to have no idea of returning to Mongolia for the present—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that since Fengtien's position in Honan has been improved, Chang Tso-ling will shortly give more support to Chang Chung-chang in Shantung and Northern Kiangsu; sends Gen. Chu Yu-puh to Hsuchowfu to confer with Chang Chung-chang—*Kuo Wen* report states that since the Peking financial situation continues desperate no one desires to tackle the job of forming a new Cabinet and that Dr. Koo states his only job in Peking is preserving the Premier's seal which he will be glad to hand over to anybody who wants it.

May 14—*Toho* report from Tokyo states that the fishery question outstanding between Japan and Russia has practically been settled—Peking Government on grounds of economy closes consulates at Yokohama, Genzan (Korea), London, Paris, Hamburg, Leningrad, Trieste, Amsterdam, Antwerp and two in Mexico—Chinese and Japanese delegates make further attempt to reach understanding on 'most favored nation' clause in pending Sino-Japanese Tariff Treaty; Minister Yoshizawa calls on Wellington Koo in trying to reach understanding but unsuccessful, Japanese insisting they are unable to proceed until question settled—Party of Japanese newspapermen visit Nanking, interview Chiang Kai-shek and inspect Nanking situation, state upon return to Shanghai that Gen. Chiang had apologized for the firing upon Japanese boats and that the commander responsible would be punished; that Chiang will not attack the Hankow Government; that all foreign residences in Nanking had been sealed and that Chiang apparently expects the foreign governments to send representatives to Nanking to inspect the damage; that everything is quiet in Nanking although much preparation for Northern offensive; that Chiang has 30,000 troops in Nanking—*Toho* report states that 'confiscation of property and destruction of industry' continue order of the day in Hankow and that Chinese refugees are flocking into the foreign concessions, particularly the Japanese—*Toho* states that Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty conference adjourned on account of inability to agree on 'most favored nation' clause respecting tariff—Impending visit of British Minister Lampson to Shanghai arouses much speculation in Peking according to *Toho* report, which states possibility that Lampson may be making tour of inspection of Yangtse Valley for purpose of visiting Nanking Government and inspecting situation at Shanghai; British Minister leaving Tientsin on 16th.

May 15—*Kuo Wen* states that the Fengtien forces are adopting a merely defensive policy in northern Anhwei and Kiangsu and also in Honan; claimed that Wu Pei-fu is again on the warpath with 50,000 men in Honan opposing the advance of Feng Yu-hsiang—Generals Chang Chung-chang and Yang Yu-ting summoned to Peking for conference with Chang Tso-ling—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Peking sends a letter to the Chinese Bankers Association in Peking stating that it is conferring with the head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Shanghai and Hongkong on the matter of repaying its obligations in Peking due to the defalcation of Tang Chun-hsiang, Chinese compradore—Provisional Government of Kiangsu has organized a judicial department under chairmanship of Dr. Chen Ho-jui who has announced a fundamental reorganization of the courts—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that the 'Red Spears' in Honan are opposing Gen. Chin Yun-ao and that Wu Pei-fu, has obtained some money and is organizing a force of 20,000 to attack Nanyang in Southwestern Honan—Swedish Minister in Peking asks Gen. Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi to protect their properties in view of their evacuation—*Kuo Wen* report from Hankow states that 50 British Marines opened fire on the Chinese and the Government has decided to make inquiry to determine whether it was 'merely a demonstration or an act of war'—Chiang Kai-shek orders military commanders on the railways in Kiangsu and Chekiang to release all cars—Chien Yung-min, appointed vice-minister of finance of Nanking Government goes to Hangchow to confer with Chen Ai-sze on financial matters—Representatives of Japanese organization from various parts of the Yangtsze Valley meet in Shanghai and confer with Japanese diplomatic commission sent here composed of Mr. Tani, chief of the First Section of Bureau of Asiatic Affairs; the party after visiting in Shanghai for a time will go to Hankow and Nanking and will be accompanied by Mr. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai—Japanese Ministry of Communications makes move to reduce rates for press telegrams between China and Japan—Party of Chinese educators from Manchuria visit Japan to make study of educational system—Japanese Marine forces numbering 2,000 hold review in Hongkew Park, Shanghai—Reported that Gen. Siu Tso-lung, commander of 15,000 troops at Hankow is planning action against the Communists—Japanese residents still in Hankow number 521, including 365 men, 117 women and 39 children; 2,300 Chinese residing in Japanese Concession—Japanese *Toho* agency publishes interview with Gen. Tanaka, premier of Japan to effect that Japan is going to do everything possible to protect her nationals and their rightful interests; Japan will oppose the communists; the Baron believes that communistic elements at Hankow are gradually being eliminated; Japanese Government will not do anything until the Diplomatic Commission returns from its investigation of China.

May 16—Owing to fighting between troops of Chiang Kai-shek and Sun Chuan-fang in vicinity Chinkiang, Japanese evacuate their nationals to Shanghai-Tien—Wei-chin, follower of Wu Pei-fu in Honan arrives in Peking trying to obtain financial assistance from Chang Tso-ling for purpose of driving on Hankow; Tien claims that Feng Yu-hsiang's advance is not serious—High Procuratorate Court in Peking completes examination of Madame Borodin and three Russian couriers and announces they will shortly be tried prior to the hearing of the cases against the Russians who were arrested in the Soviet Embassy raid—Japanese announce that they are forming a new naval squadron for service on the North China Coast to be composed of two crusiers and four destroyers under Rear Admiral Jin Nakashima and that they are also outfitting a merchant ship to serve for hospital purposes at Shanghai—Feng Yu-hsiang's forces advance to regions of Chingsukuan and Chienchuling in Honan and according to *Toho* report the further advance of Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung's troops toward the south is not considered likely—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minster departs for Shanghai—Chiang Kai-shek's troops cross Yangtsze and occupy Pukow, defeating large force of Russians; claimed that Geneaals Chen Tiao-yuan, Bei Ssung-chi and Ho Yin-chin, cooperating with Chiang Kai-shek in flank movement through Anhwei have forced Chang Chung-chang to retreat toward Shantung border but that serious battle is likely to develop at Pengpu—Chang Shou-yooong, president Kwang Hua University and former financial commissioner of Chekiang province appointed chairman of Chiang Kai-shek's Finance Committee in Kiangsu and Chekiang—Ching Kai-shek appoints Sze Chia-ling as director of the Kiangsu cigarette tax while Chang Shou-yoong will handle the cocoon tax, the latter being increased to 2½ percent—Gen. Lu Han-chaan, commander of 2nd brigade under Ho Yin-chin, ordered to Kwangtsuh in Northern Anhwei—River traffic resumed between Nanking and Pukow—*Kuo Wen* agency reports capture of Yangchow, located on Grand Canal opposite Chinkiang—Chiang Kai-shek will ferry the armored train "Chungshan" across the Yangtsze from Nanking in order to use it in the campaign against Chang Chung-chang on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway—Railway employes on the Tientsin-Pukow line who have been in Nanking return across the river and resume their duties in Pukow—*Kuo Wen* reports that Sir Miles Lampson, stated prior to his deperture that he intends to interview C. C. Wu and Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking and expressed the opinion that since both Northerners and Southerners are opposed to Bolshvism, that they should get together—Gen. Chu Yu-puh returns to the south after conference with Chang Tso-ling in Peking—Chiang Kai-shek orders confiscation of properties of Yoong Tsun-ching.

"Last Call"



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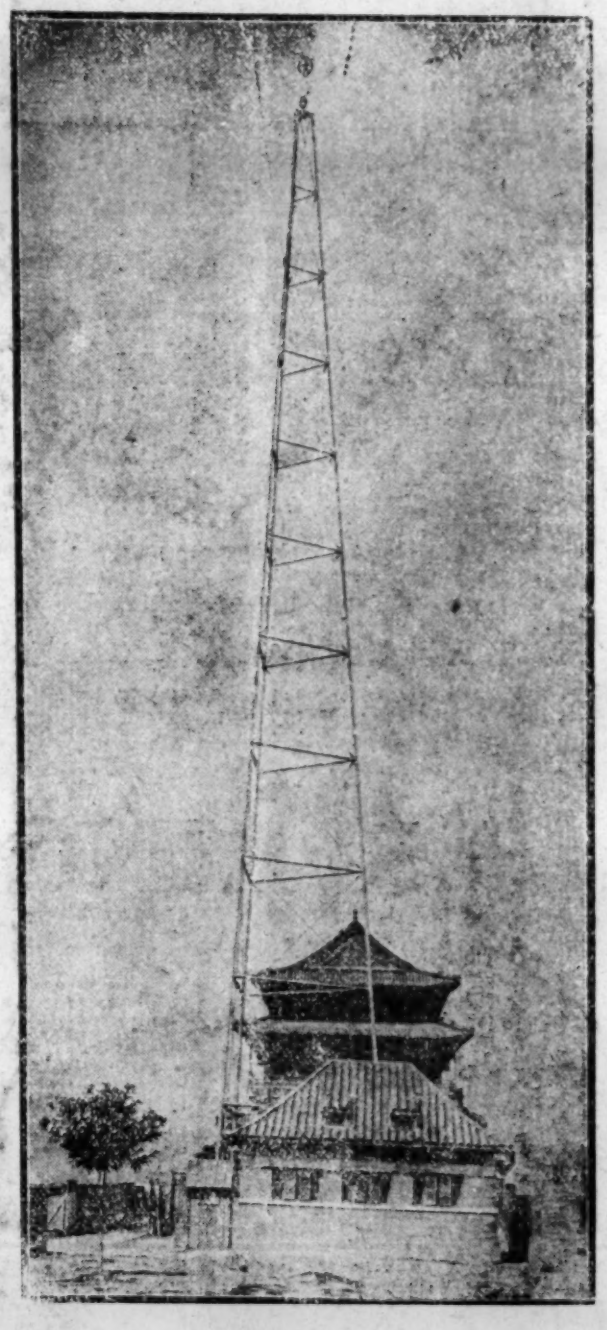

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